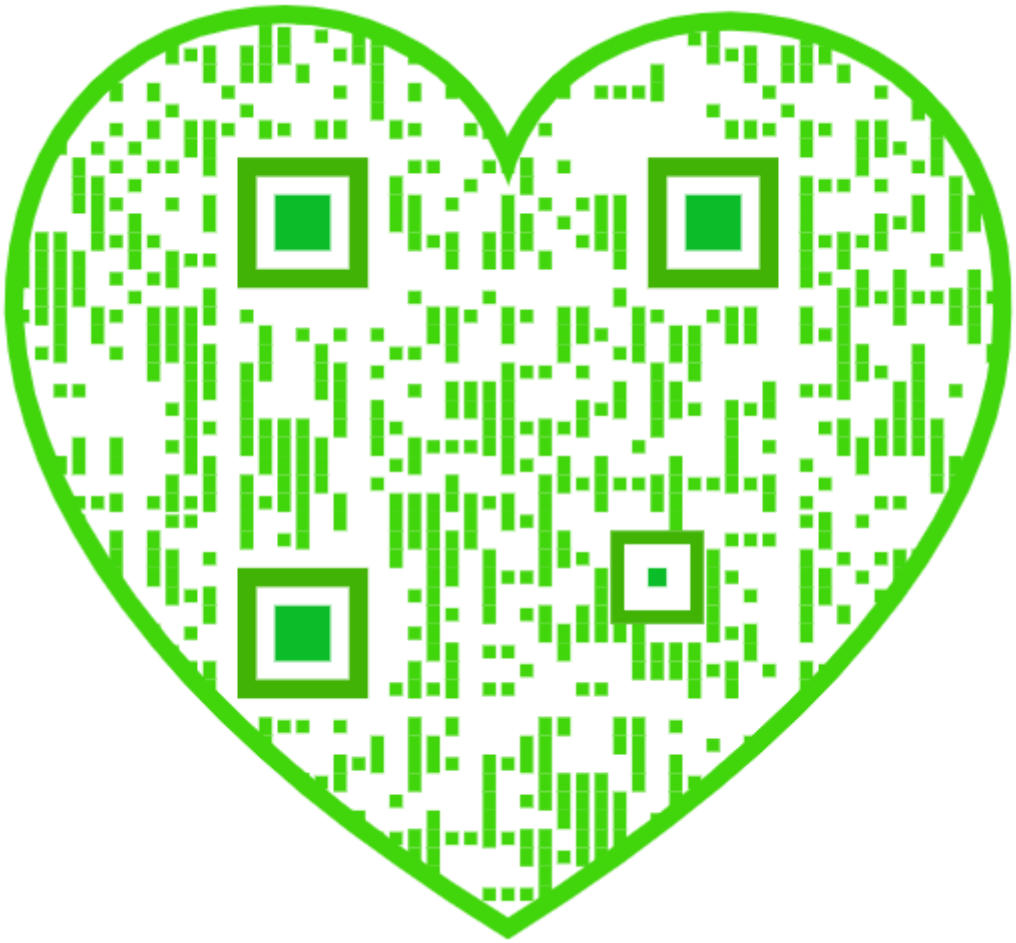

THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XVII · NUMBER 1
JANUARY · 1919

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THE ARCHITECT

THE ARCHITECT PRESS
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IRVING F. MORROW
EDITOR

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Boulevard, Santa Ana Road, San Diego State Highway - Frontispiece

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BOULEVARD—SANTA ANA ROAD
SAN DIEGO STATE HIGHWAY

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THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1919 NO. 1

A WELL PLANTED PORTION OF OUR STATE BOULEVARD SYSTEM IN SAN MATEO COUNTY

Landscape Gardening In California

By DONALD McLAREN

WHEN we consider landscape gardening as an art in California it will be found that its development has been practically accomplished within the last decade. Previous to that time it was confined to the development of a few large estates owned by our pioneer settlers and scattered throughout the entire State, but chiefly centered in the Peninsular section of the San Francisco Bay region. Its development on this Coast received a wonderful impetus from the remarkable successes made along these lines at both the San Diego and the San Francisco Expositions; and undoubtedly no art or science received a greater impetus from or was so greatly affected by these two great Expositions as was the art of landscape gardening.

Probably in no portion of our great State, or of the entire Pacific Coast, is landscape gardening better appreciated than at Montecito and Santa Barbara. This is due to the fact that this section of the State has been chiefly taken up by people who have developed and cultivated the sense of the artistic, and who in addition have

A PLANTING OF RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

the means and the desire to carry out artistic ideas. Another factor making for the development of landscape gardening in this locality is the wonderfully equable and mild climate which prevails; here sub-tropical and even tropical plants in many instances may be grown and will thrive, whereas it will be found that the same plants will die in any other portion of the State.

A great factor in retarding the development of landscape gardening in California is the fact that everything grows so easily and so luxuriantly in this State. Plants which in the east and in Europe have to be coddled and nursed and given attention under glass, grow readily if merely planted in the ground in California.

In connection with the laying out of a garden, whether large or small, it will be perhaps well for us to analyze the best method of proceedure, for this is a most important element in such a work.

The importance of having a definite plan worked out in every detail on paper, prior to starting any gardening operations, cannot at this time be too strongly emphasized, as it is a matter of vital importance to the owner. This plan should not be prepared in haste, but should be a matter of deep consideration, not only to the owner, but to the architect and landscape gardener working in conjunction. These three should work in co-operation and should give careful thought and care to every detail, as we all know that it is a matter of common occurrence to meet with people who have started to lay out their own gardens without the assistance of a landscape gardner, and have become discouraged and given up hope of ever attaining their end; a result which is, of course, deeply to be regretted, as beautiful gardens are obtainable here in California so easily and with comparatively little expense. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of a complete and full understanding between the owner, architect and landscape gardener; in fact, the house site itself should not be selected without a decision having been reached by them all, as there are a very great many angles and points of view to be considered and the matter must be threshed out from every standpoint.

Another very important element in connection with the garden, and one which is often overlooked or not given sufficient attention, is the class of help employed

STATE HIGHWAY NEAR SAN MATEO

to direct the laying out of the garden, whether it be from plans, or, as frequently occurs, left entirely in the hands of the gardener. It should always be borne in mind that a competent man in this line of work is entitled to as much consideration as in any other occupation. It will be found that any well qualified gardener will have served

ORANGE GROVE AVENUE, PASADENA, CAL.

his apprenticeship for at least four years either before coming to America or on some of our large estates or public parks in this country; but we often find the entire management of the garden left in the hands of some incompetent person who has had no training whatsoever, with results, of course, very unsatisfactory to the owner.

Naturally the first consideration in connection with the development of any country estate is the selection of the house site, which should be governed entirely by natural conditions. It is most essential that every advantage be taken of the natural adaptability of the country surrounding the estate; for instance, we must consider the various vistas which might be obtainable from the site selected. This, of course, is quite important. Another very important element in connection with the selection of a house site is the possibilities of approaches thereto from whatever highways are adjacent to the property. To my mind the approach to a house is most essential, for this, if properly carried out, may be made a matter of great beauty and of lasting pleasure to the owner. There should be as little gravel space in connection with the development of a country estate as possible, for I believe that the more open lawns and vistas we create in such a work, the more lasting will be the pleasure to the owner.

In developing country estates it is possible to produce individuality in each instance, for in my experience I have found that each piece of land which it is proposed to develop naturally provides some distinctive character of its own. In some cases it might be certain individual vistas not obtainable in other localities. In other places it is possible to develop, for instance, rock gardens, in other cases lakes, while in others again we might make our chief feature broad sweeping lawns or open spaces.

In any event we should always aim to preserve the most prominent views or vistas, for these we know will prove sources of great pleasure for all time. In addition to this we should always aim in our planting schemes to blot out whatever disagreeable features may be prominent, not only on our own estates, but in the adjacent country. I believe that this will always be found necessary unless one be fortunate enough to have obtained a portion of open country almost unlimited.

The matter of grouping of the various plant materials is something which is frequently given insufficient consideration. We must always bear in mind that in making a country estate, or a garden for that matter, that

we are not attempting a botanical collection. We should avoid for instance planting or grouping up large-leaved plants with small-leaved varieties, and if we are making a specialty of coniferous trees, we should confine our work entirely to that class of plant; although, however, in this case it will be found that practically all of the Erica family as well as Diosma ericoudes will harmonize gracefully with such a grouping. It is really wonderful to find how effectively practically all of the Heath family may be used in California. It was presumed for years that they would not thrive in our climate, but we find of late years that they are eminently adapted to our conditions, and they have proved to be wonderfully suited to all of our Coast regions from Eureka to San Diego. However, there are one or two of the more tender varieties which we have found too delicate to stand our climate around San Francisco Bay. I would greatly like to see them attempted at Santa Barbara. The most prominent ones I have in mind are Erica cavendishiana and the many varieties of Erica ventricosa. I firmly believe that it would be a most interesting work, and a most instructive one as well, if some one in Santa Barbara could be persuaded to take up this matter of Erica development.

We should at all times endeavor to plant as simply as possible and to keep to natures planting schemes so far as we can. There are no more effective groupings imaginable than are to be found around the mountains and meadows of our own Sierras, where the planting is all of one character practically, but where the bays or promontories which nature herself has created constitute the chief charm of the landscape.

Hillside and large mass groupings are to be in the future matters of vital consideration in the development of our State. A fine example of the importance of this work is found at Hillsborough, back of San Mateo, which forty years ago was a bleak, cold, desolate and wind-swept territory, but which today is one of the most charming and popular portions of the State. Only the most hardy and drought-resisting trees were used for this work—Eucalyptus, Pines and Cypress; but they form wonderful groups and sky line effects, and provide as well ample protection from the summer winds and the storms of winter.

The importance of keeping up a garden after it has been once set out is not always realized and is often the source of much dissatisfaction. Many owners install first class gardens, but failing to realize how important it is to give the plants good care, at least for the first few years, put in charge inexperienced gardeners, with the result that their gardens prove to be failures.

During the last few years there has been a remarkable development in our public highways throughout the entire United States, including all the regions of the Pacific Coast. Development in this respect has been particularly

MARENGO AVENUE—PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

OLD BALDY FROM A COVINA ORANGE GROVE

wonderful in California, but up to the present time there has been a remarkable lack of provision or even discussion in respect to the planting of trees along our public highways. This is a matter which to my mind should have attention at the time the highway is first considered, for it is a most important item in the development of a highway system. It is a work which will be appreciated twenty or thirty years from now, or in the next generation, a great deal more than it will be appreciated by ourselves.

There are a great many angles to be considered in such a tree planting scheme, for in planning work of this kind consideration must be given to the soil and climatic conditions, as well as the demands of each locality of our great State. In some regions it may be found advisable to plant trees that are drought-resistant, while in other sections we would be enabled to utilize trees which prefer a moist climate; and it will be found that the same applies to soil conditions. Again, in one portion of the State it would be advisable to plant deciduous trees, while in other sections evergreens would be preferable. In considering a work of this character, to my mind, it would be advisable to plant trees only of the most hardy varieties, for it will be found impossible in most cases to give expert care to individual specimens.

A PRIVATE ROADWAY

However, a great and lasting good would be accomplished if, when the highways are planned, or even after this present date, when many of the great arteries of our highway system have been already established, trees were set out under some comprehensive and definite plan by the State Highway Commission. Were this work to be done in a first class manner, I think it would be possible to provide some means of upkeep for the future development of the trees. It might be possible to place each individual county in a position to undertake the care and upkeep of the trees set out along the highways within its boundaries. On the other hand it might be possible for the State to create an office of forester or superintendent, under whose jurisdiction this work of upkeep and maintenance be continued.

A very good illustration of what it is possible to accomplish along these lines will be found in San Mateo County, along the present State Highway, or El Camino Real, between Millbrae and San Mateo. At the present time these trees form a wonderful wind break for the highway. In addition, during the summer, they provide a most charming and cool shelter from the hot sunshine, while they form avenues of beauty throughout the entire year.

It is a fact sad but true that many of the trees which were planted along our public

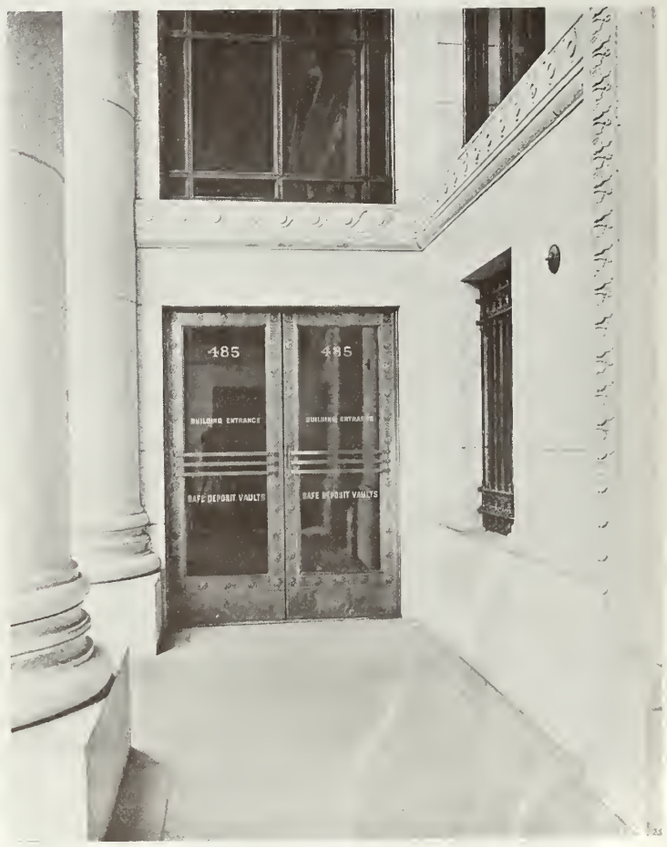
(*Continued on Page 42*)

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

ENTRANCE DETAIL
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES

BANK ENTRANCE



DETAIL OF ENTRANCE TO OFFICE BUILDING

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

OFFICERS PLATFORM
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

WORKING SPACE

WORKING SPACE
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

OFFICERS PLATFORM

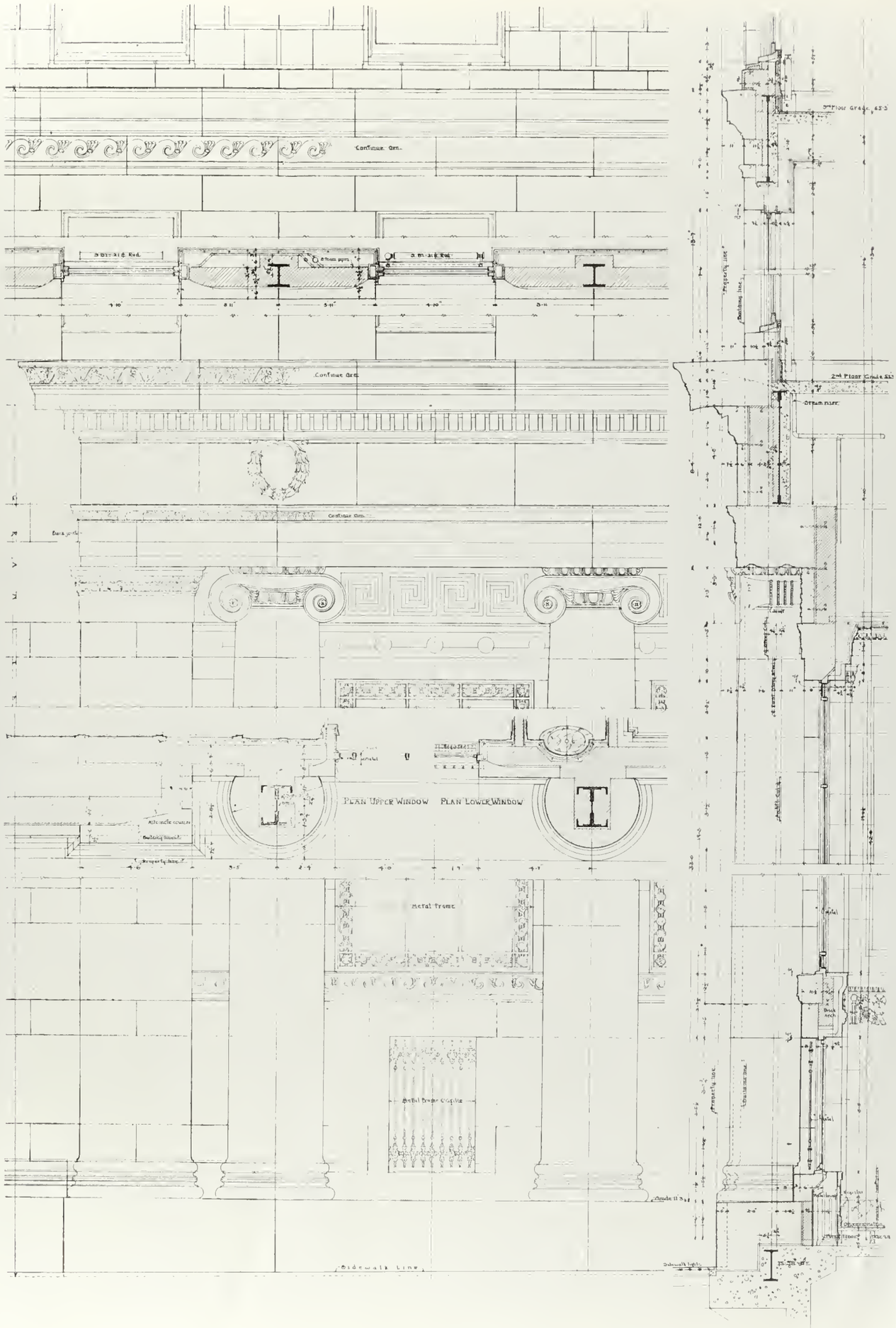
PUBLIC SPACE
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

DETAIL OF BRONZE ENTRANCE DOOR

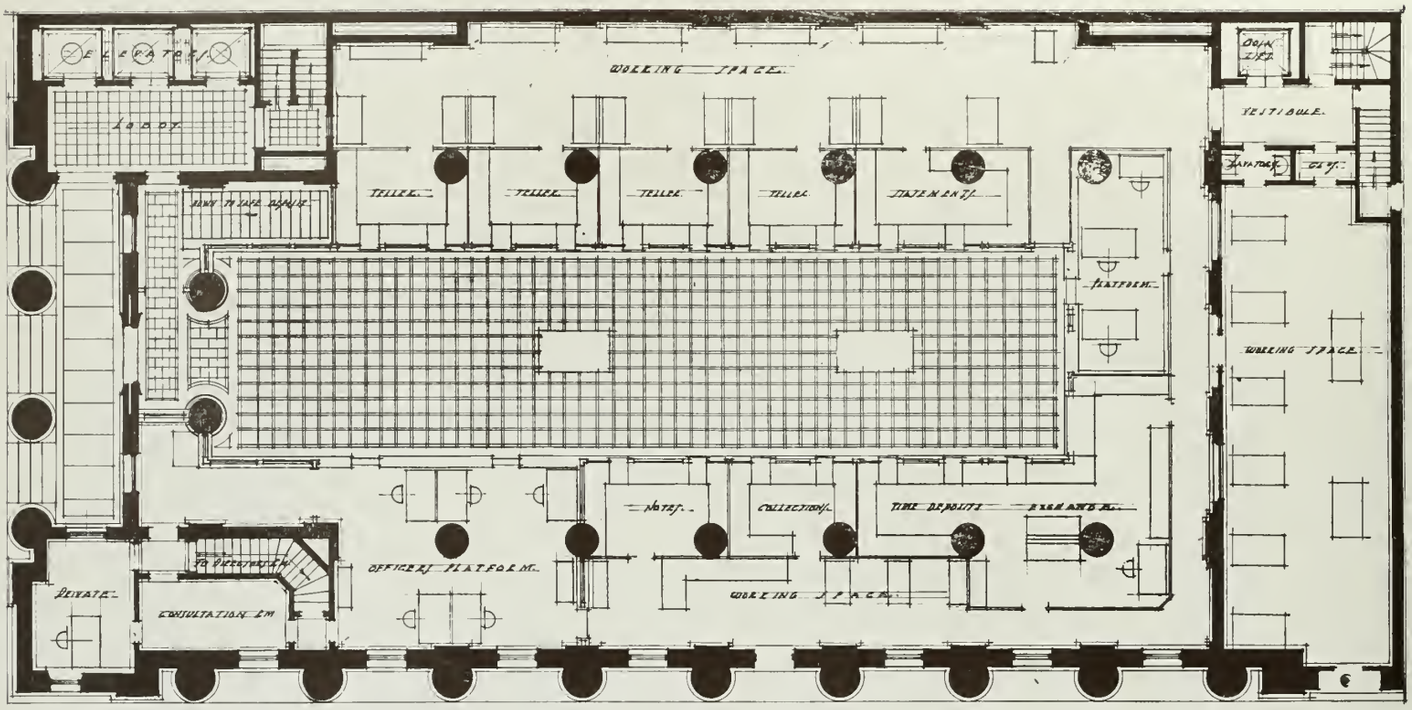
DETAIL OF MARBLE PILASTERS

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

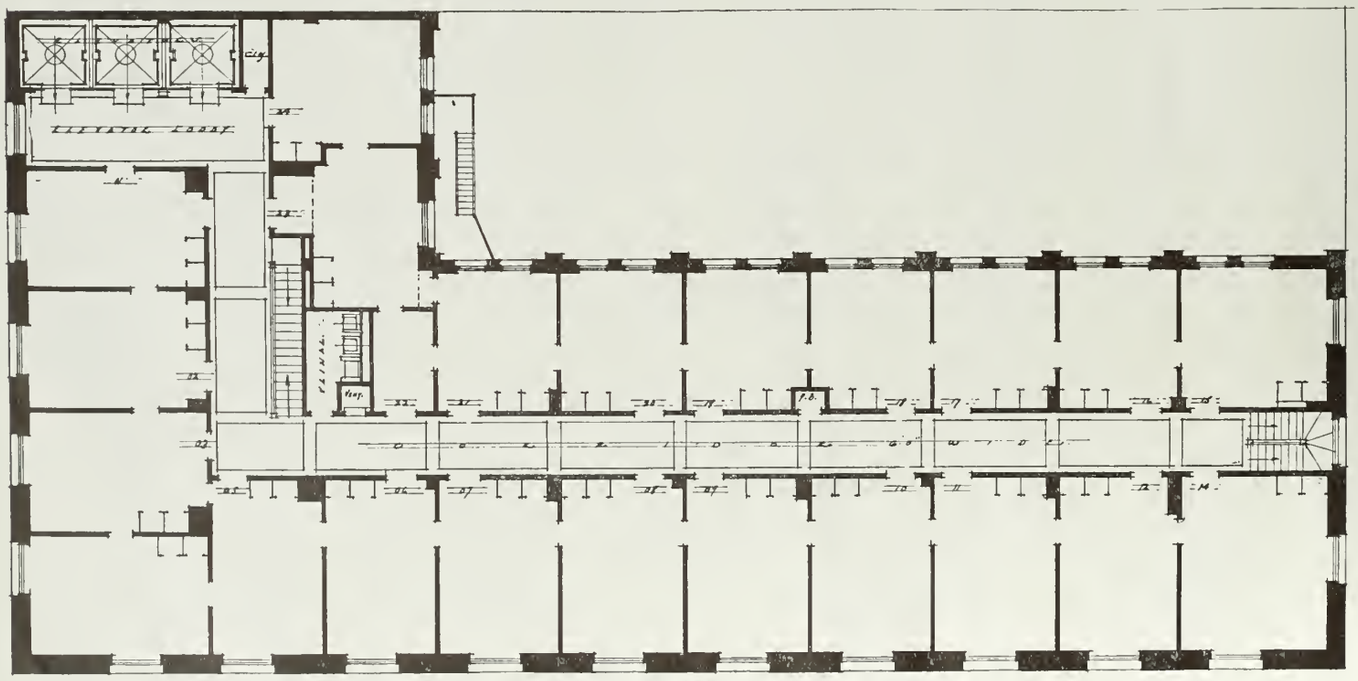
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE—AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect



PLAN OF BANKING ROOM



TYPICAL OFFICE FLOOR PLAN
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO
GEORGE W. KELHAM, Architect

I. N. VAN NUYS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects

HAAS BUILDING

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HOLLINGSWORTH BUILDING

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SAVOY HOTEL

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MOROSCO THEATRE, IN THE GARLAND BUILDING

MORGAN, WALLS & MORGAN, Architects LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Architectural Treatment of Business Offices

By HORACE G. SIMPSON
Member of the American Institute of Architects

IT has often struck me as remarkable that so few business offices with a really adequate architectural treatment exist. One notes the great descrepancy, in matters of beauty and good taste, between the homes and the offices of the great majority of business and professional men and, when one considers the relative amount of time spent in each case it seems difficult to assign reasons other than custom and mental inertia. Many thousands of dollars are often invested in the building and furnishing of the residence, and a great deal of thought and care given by the owner to the matters of comfort, beauty and that nice adjustment to social requirements without which any residence is a failure. At times the owner, by reason of dining out and other social activities may get comparatively few hours of real use of this carefully created environment except as a sleeping place. And yet we find this same owner putting in seven hours or more every day in an office which, often, except for its movable furniture is bare and devoid of interest. It does not require very much thought to arrive at the idea that this man's investment is not wisely distributed and that he might be better off if he had not put "all his eggs in one basket."

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C
CHARLES BUTLER, Architect (*From "Architectura, Record"*)

Presumably one is the same person in his office as in his home and carries with him there the same tastes and the same appreciation of beauty, so that the desire for similar surroundings, insofar as they are consistent with business, may reasonably be assumed.

Other reasons exist besides that of gratifying one's esthetic sense. The indication of permanent prosperity conveyed by a well designed and well executed interior design undoubtedly has a beneficial effect on business prestige which no amount of costly movable furniture will produce; the latter, alone, always having by its movability, a sort of "fly by night" magnificence. Also the specially planned suite with careful provision for entrance, exit, waiting etc, and just the right "atmosphere" in the several rooms, adds immensely to the speed and smoothness of business.

The large banking houses have grasped this point and we find all of them in their more recent institutions, have given attention to a proper and adequate treatment of the officers' rooms as well as to the main banking space; so also have some of the larger mercantile establishments which occupy buildings of their own. There exists however a large professional, financial and commercial class of prominence and prestige quite equal to the foregoing, often not requiring a building of their own but occupying leased offices in the more prominent office buildings. It is remarkable that so few of this class give attention to the matter of an adequate, sane and beautiful treatment of their offices,—one which would be in keeping with their prestige and a constant source of satisfaction both to themselves and to their clients or customers.

Probably many persons in fitting up a suite of offices recognize the advantages of good design, but, having little knowledge of building costs and a vague feeling that any suitable architectural embellishment must necessarily involve a great deal of expense and delay, they content themselves with what can be accomplished by the services of the paperhanger and furniture dealer with a few draperies and Persian rugs thrown in for good measure. Many interiors have been done in this way which have cost nearly as much as similar rooms treated with good architectural woodwork and

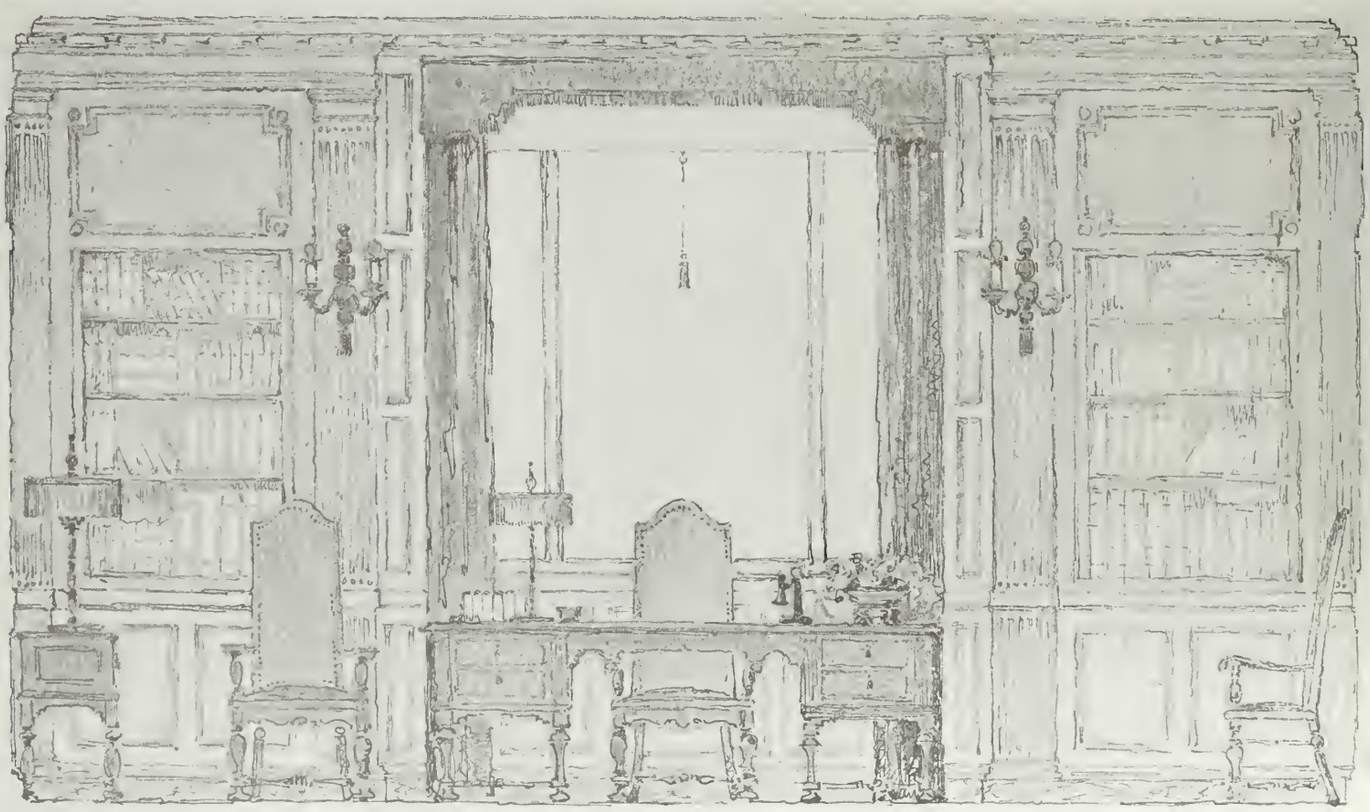
have failed entirely to produce the effect of dignity and permanence sought.

There are also examples where the cabinet maker, draper and office equipment dealer are put to work independently without the necessary guidance of an architect in formulating a general scheme and correlating their endeavors. In such instances each tradesman naturally strives to unload as many of his wares as possible and the result is likely to be crowded elaborately and showy, often very costly, but inharmonious, — entirely lacking in consistency and in the quiet good taste and simplicity which is the prime essential of the best type of business office.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
W. W. BOSWORTH, Architect NEW YORK (*From "Architecture"*)

In solving a problem of this sort in the proper way the first considerations, cost, convenience and efficiency, should receive attention before the decorative side may be approached. Various financial matters such as the length of lease (if any) volume and profits of the business and so forth will determine the reasonable limit of expense; the character and volume of business, number of persons received, amount of necessary paraphernalia and considerations of efficiency and convenience will determine assignment of floor space. When these matters have received attention the study of the purely decorative side of the problem is in order.

In approaching this aspect of the problem two matters claim first attention, lighting and material, indeed these two are in reality one, — the amount of light available will govern the selection of material, or, vice versa, the selection of a certain material will, by its reflecting or light-absorbing qualities determine the amount of window area required.



PRIVATE OFFICE (Preliminary Sketch) HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architect

PRESIDENT'S ROOM GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK
CROSS & CROSS, Architects *Reproduced from "Architecture"*

In general, I believe that the mistake is made of using fixed rules for the amount of light required irrespective of the number of persons in the room. We find many private offices, occupied by only one or two persons, badly over lighted, with a very adverse effect upon mental concentration and eyesight, frequently the cause of nervousness, irritability and other ills. Reducing the amount of light (by shades, etc.) is the usual expedient and often the wrong one. What is wanted is not less light but less reflection, so that a change in the color or material of the walls is the real solution; changing perhaps from plaster to wood, or from light toned wood to a darker tone. In other cases special conditions such as frontage on narrow streets or interior courts or an insufficient window area may require exactly the opposite treatment and the difficulty then is to secure a dignified and solid effect with the very pale colors necessary; often not an easy matter.

The selection of material has also, besides its effect on the lighting problem, a very important effect upon the character,—what may be termed the psychological effect—of a room, which is the very essence of its commercial value. In this respect, material has an importance scarcely second to form in the architectural design. Probably, everything considered, no material offers so many advantages for the average interior as wood panelling; hardwoods if cost permits, if not some of the less expensive substitutes. Wood is durable, warm, pleasant to the touch, capable of great dignity and variety of treatment and lends itself to a range of tones suited to almost any quantity of light or direction of exposure; and perhaps most important, it is "safe." Working with wood for the main wall surfaces one is almost automatically insured against "wild" color schemes or the unbusinesslike character sometimes described as

"millinery" which often results from the use of textile wall coverings.

Two further advantages offered by wood panelling are the opportunity afforded for effective sound proofing,—often a very important consideration,—and the possibility of installing new work, with very slight interruption of business, in existing offices. Work of this kind may be fitted together and finished at the shop, brought to the building assembled in large sections and put in place with very little noise or debris, and in a very short time.

Much importance attaches to the selection and arrangement of the movable furniture, which should harmonize with the wall surfaces in color and form and should be grouped to enhance the spacious effect without sacrificing utility. There has been, in recent years, a very marked improvement in stock commercial furniture which is just as businesslike as it used to be and not nearly so hideous, although, where distinction is more important than economy, the advantage of having certain pieces made to order justifies the slight extra expense and the delay involved. This is equally true regarding the lighting fixtures and other minor accessories.

It should be constantly kept in mind by both

PRIVATE OFFICE MORGAN & CO., NEW YORK
TROWBRIDGE & LIVINGSTON, Architects *Reproduced from "Architecture"*

CONFERENCE ROOM. (Preliminary Sketch) HORACE G. SIMPSON, Architect

architect and client that the aim is not one of mere embellishment but the creation of a environment of a definite character for a definite purpose and that that the introduction of any elements not in accord with that character inevitably destroy the effect of the ensemble. This will be found to be the safest guide in avoiding unwise economy, on the one hand, or undue elaboration on the other.

This brief survey, scarcely more than a mere mention of the main points of interest, should serve to show that more of the indications of taste and more of the enjoyment of beauty, which are prized as highly in private life, could be introduced into business without encroaching on efficiency; indeed, by making business more pleasant, would actually promote efficiency. And let us not forget that efficiency and production are not ends in themselves, merely means to an end which is the broadening and enrichment of life. Nothing contributes more directly to this end than the creation of a suitable environment for the day's work.

DIRECTOR'S ROOM. 1st SAVINGS BANK, OAKLAND
L. B. DUTTON CO., Architects *Room Designed by the Author*

BOARD ROOM, FURNESS WITHY & CO., N. Y.
W. B. CHAMBERS, Architect *Reproduced from "Architecture"*

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY, 1919 NO 1.

Editorial.

THE full extent of the losses sustained by art in the recent war is perhaps not yet realized. Of certain capital and spectacular acts of vandalism much has been made. We know only too well of charred traceries and libraries at Louvain, of glasses and sculptures shattered at Rheims. Many lesser churches and public buildings are duly listed among those having suffered irreparable damage. But who has yet told the total, who shall ever tell the total, of countless parish churches and chapels, romanesque, gothic, flamboyant, renaissance, of their sculptures in stone and wood, their treasures of glass, paintings, vestments, gold and silversmiths' work, of obscure villages with picturesque windings, of quaint public fountains, of timbered house gables and carved doorways and balconies, of arched bridges over quiet streams, of sweet bells hung aloft in towers to herald the coming and the passing of day? These things, which had become intimate parts of the lives of generation after generation, have perished in untold quantities. Now what will this war, which has been thus unprecedentedly avid of the art of the past, be able to offer in restitution of art of its own inspiration?

We recall having playfully noted, in the faraway August of 1914, that an unreserved Teutonic victory would menace Europe with an incubus of war monuments from which its art might never recover. As month succeeded month of interminable war the day for any kind of construction seemed to recede ever further into an indeterminate future. We forgot that war memorials were to be required. Peace brings us up with a sudden halt and reminds us not only that war memorials are indeed to be erected, but that we ourselves are to be among the chief builders.

Will we realize how heavy is the obligation that rests upon us? Fortunately the time is past when we could be guilty of the pathetic ineptitudes of many monuments of former wars. Some we have erected which are nothing short of sacrilege, arousing irreverent mirth in the beholder before testimonials to men who were undoubtedly good and worthy of respectful memory. Today anything to which our hands are turned, at least in the more enlightened communities, is sure of a tolerably accomplished execution. The danger is rather that we may be content to let the formal accomplishment of the hand appear as substitute for insight and enthusiasm. To glorify a victorious Kaiser and von Hindenburg Germany would doubtless have sought inspiration in the Burbankized asparagus. Will we, in commemoration of our conquering armies, offer anything more significant than the common or garden variety of acanthus?

That yearnings for war memorials are beginning to stir in many a patriotic but artistically innocent breast is evinced by a circular of suggestions on their treatment recently received from the American Federation of Arts. These are issued in response, the Federation says, to requests for advice from different quarters. Let us look over its ten suggestions. Briefly they are;—to consider the amount of money available; to consider tentatively the kind of memorial preferable; to consider the proposed site; to use appropriate material; to see that the approaches are adequate; to treat the site effectively; if an interior memorial, to pay due regard to the nature of the housing structure; to use good lettering; to strive for good design rather than rich design or costly material. One may be pardoned for wondering just for whose enlightenment these suggestions are designed. Some of the points covered concern the board or committee having the proposed memorial in charge; others are the affair of the designer. Furthermore they are too elementary to be other than superfluous to anyone really qualified to act in either capacity; too brief even to stimulate intelligent curiosity in a person not already aware of their significance. Nor can we see the need of the nine points just summarized in view of the tenth and last which we quote in full;—"Before the adoption of tentative plans, and preferably before any plans are made, secure expert advice. This can usually be best obtained by calling in a competent artist, be he an architect, a sculptor, a painter, or a landscape architect. If there is to be a competition careful specifications setting forth the terms of the competition should precede it. It should be remembered that the ablest artists are not usually willing to enter competitions except for structures of the most important kind."

Although the points of a properly composed peace program are now numbered as the lines of the sonnet, we should be tempted to set forth our own post-war policy with the more than epigrammatic brevity of one sole stipulation, somewhat as follows;—Obtain the services of the most competent artist available and faithfully follow his advice. Undoubtedly, however, many a proposed memorial will be in the hands of confident but inexperienced committeemen; and confident but inexperienced committeemen, while notably resentful of dictation, can sometimes be led to tolerate professional advice if only they can with sufficient delicacy be brought to appreciate the difficulty of their problem. Possibly the American Federation of Arts has taken the psychologically soundest course in just vaguely intimating that the war memorial problem is one which, by virtue of its

specialization and complexity, the local tombstone cutter is not qualified to handle.

Certain it is that a period of war memorials is upon us, and we welcome every effort to avoid its pitfalls and make it a period of achievement. Shall this country, which has displayed notable idealism in entering and prosecuting the war and in looking toward the future abolition of war, fail when it comes to displaying the imagination and the technique adequately to commemorate what it has been pleased to designate the last war? We were quick to sense the fallacy of economic war after the war. Let us stand watch no less determined that our own cities and towns shall not employ art as a pretext to perpetuate the horrors of war after its close.

Landscape Gardening In California

(Continued from Page 16)

highways through the commendable foresight of some of our early settlers, and which had developed into stately and beautiful avenues, have been and are being, in many cases, ruthlessly cut down by real estate speculators and short-sighted owners. This is a matter which should have competent supervision and which should receive the attention of the authorities, for many of these beautiful trees are growing on public property, and their destruction is nothing short of vandalism.

Travelling through an open, treeless country is a very monotonous and tiresome experience, particularly in a hot, dry climate. Contrast this experience with a journey through a wooded country and mark the difference. One is a joy, the other a task. This is pre-eminently the age of travel, and public conveyances have enormously increased. Trolley cars and jitneys carry eager people to all parts of the life giving country, and the line of travel should be made attractive and interesting. One will notice beautiful things and draw attention to them, so that people who otherwise would pass along without observing these beauties will have their eyes opened and their minds broadened to the charms of nature. We all enjoy travelling along a road, even if it be fifty miles in length, if the country is wooded or lined or grouped at intervals with shade trees; whereas if the country is open and devoid of shade or of trees, even ten miles of travel will become unendurable.

The selection of varieties of trees for planting along our highways demands careful attention. Wherever the soil is rich and well drained the Black Walnut makes a good shade tree, and where the soil is heavy and wet the Poplar or Willow. Where the soil is good, but not very rich, the Elm or Locust should be tried, and where the soil is poor or rocky the Cypress, Pine, Acacia and Eucalyptus corynocalyx, should be planted. In every instance I would recommend the planting of trees that grow well in situations similar to the place which is to be planted —of course, studying the soil, the exposure, and the climatic conditions, for climate and altitude have a great deal to do with the success of tree planting. It will be found that the European Sycamore, or Oriental Plane, as it is often called, is the most satisfactory in general for highway work in California. It is of rapid growth, very hardy, and has a beautiful round head with a broad leaf. It is also deciduous, which is an advantage in the winter time, as it permits the sunlight to penetrate to the highway proper. The selection of trees for the different localities should be put into the hands of an expert who has had experience in California. The upkeep of the trees set out should also be under the direct supervision of an expert who has had experience in our climate, for the conditions surrounding tree planting and upkeep in California are far different from those in the Eastern States, where frequent rain during the summer months does away with the necessity for a great deal of the irrigation which is required to support our plants throughout the dry season.

In all of our interior valleys, owing to the extreme heat of summer, it is advisable to plant the trees in regular lines that will give shade and protection from the sun. On the other hand, in many of our Coast counties, it will be found advisable to plant the trees in groups so as to allow vistas across the valleys. This latter method, of course, will give a more beautiful effect than if the trees are planted in straight rows, and will add charm and beauty to the landscape; but as I have stated it is not recommended for work in the hot valleys.

In closing let me most earnestly urge the vast importance of this tree planting problem; for, as I have already said, it is a matter which will be appreciated generations hence, and the sooner the work is taken up the sooner will the results be obtained.

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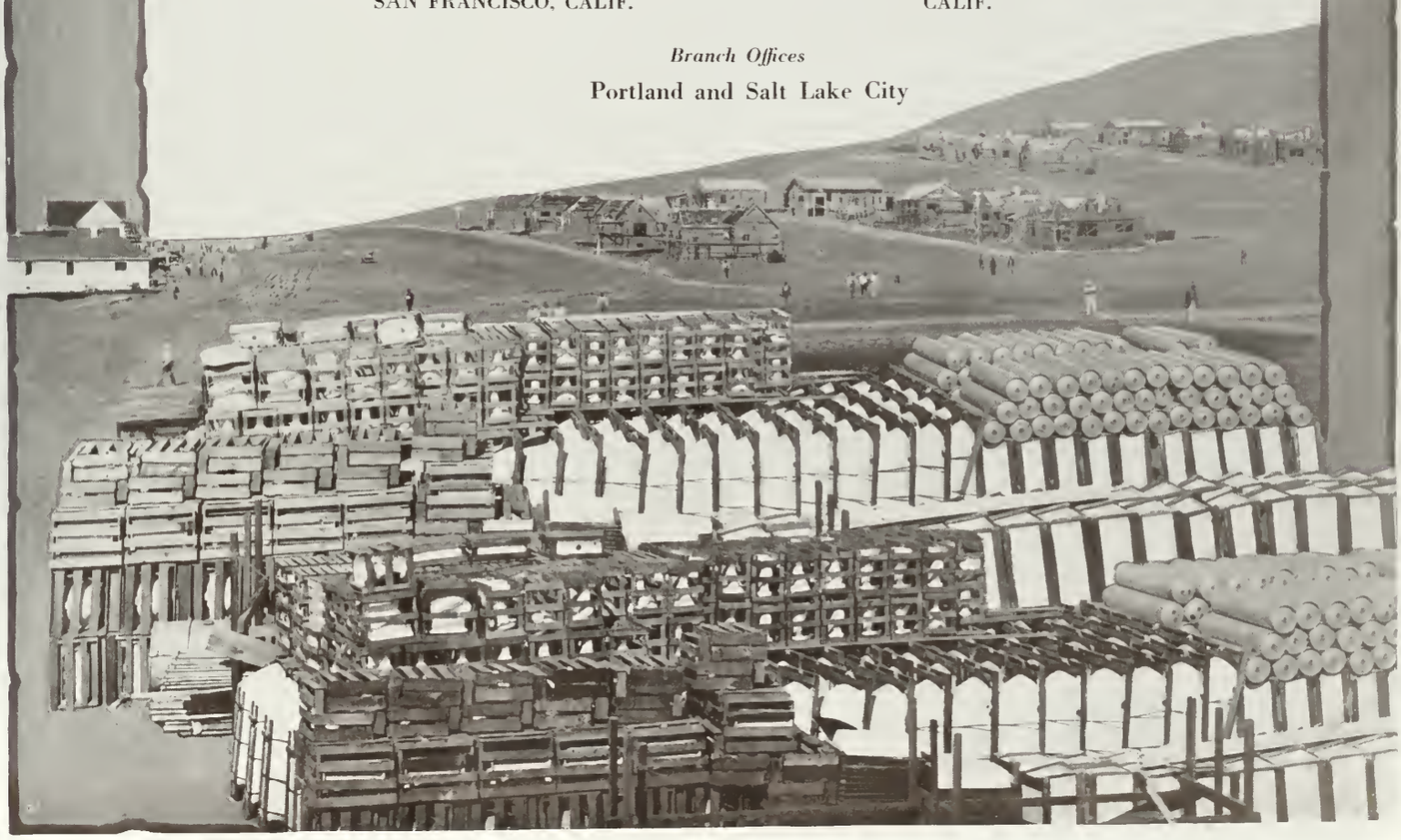

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year** — Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

JANUARY 16, 1919

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter, American Institute of Architects was held at Lacay's Restaurant, 80 Ellis Street on Thursday, January 16th, 1919, at 12:15 p. m. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher at 1:10 p. m.

Members present were: G. A. Applegarth, Hermann Barth, Morris M. Bruce, Leo J. Devlin, Wm. C. Hays, G. A. Lansburgh, Fred H. Meyer, James T. Narbett, Sylvain Schnaittacher and Henry Smith.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting held on December 19th, 1918, were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions of the A. I. A. No report.

Practice. No report.

Relations with Coast Chapters—It is proposed by the Institute that representation on the Board of Directors, be regional and for the present, the San Francisco Chapter and the Southern California Chapter are placed under the jurisdiction of Mr. W. B. Faville.

Building Laws—Mr. Applegarth reported the collection of Building Laws of various cities and other data relating to the proposed new Building Laws.

Legislation—Mr. Hays will obtain information as to the proposed law governing the practice of architecture, which has been introduced in the Legislature.

Public Information—The Institute proposes to abolish this committee as its functions will be taken over by another committee.

Education—Mr. Hays reported that Gladding, McBean Company proposes holding a competition limited to draftsmen, with cash prizes, for an office building to be approved by the Committee on Education of the Chapter. It was resolved that the Committee on Education be authorized to endorse the competition. Seconded and carried.

Entertainment—Mr. Meyer reported that this committee will submit a program for the year.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club—The Chair announced that Mr. Brown would submit a report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Collection of Delinquent Dues—The committee reported progress.

Building Material Exhibit—No report.

Committee on Combining Quarters with San Francisco Architectural Club—Mr. Meyer reported that the Building Material Exhibit will provide rooms with the Chapter's share at $25.00 a month and the Club, the same.

Materials and Specifications—Mr. Smith O'Brien as Chairman of this committee received communications from the Master Plumbers and Painters' Association in reply to letters from the Committee in redrawing up of standard specifications.

GENERAL BUSINESS

COMMUNICATIONS

From C. H. Whitaker enclosing copy of Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Council of the Post War Committee of the American Institute of Architects; copy of Minutes of the Board Meeting of the American Institute of Architects; from Mr. George A. Dodge Manager of the Building Materials Exhibit in recombining quarters of the Chapter and the San Francisco Architectural Club.

It was moved by Mr. Lansburgh that the Board of Directors be requested to take favorable action on the letter from the Building Materials Exhibit for quarters in accordance with Mr. Meyer's report, and make the necessary arrangements. Seconded and carried.

It was moved that the time is opportune for the Chapter to send letters to interested organizations asking them to co-operate with the Chapter in requesting the Supervisors to pass new Building Code.

It was moved that all members be urged to write their suggestions as to the Relation of Architects to the Public. Seconded and carried. This is to be considered at a special meeting to be held on January 31st.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p. m.

Subject to approval, , 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Southern California Chapter

The one hundred and twenty-second regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A. was held at Hoffman's Cafe, 215 South Spring Street Tuesday evening, January 14th, 1919.

The meeting was called to order by the retiring president, Mr. J. J. Backus, at 7:30 p. m. the following members being present: J. E. Allison, J. J. Backus, W. J. Dodd, A. M. Edelman, Lyman Farwell, R. G. Hubby, F. H. Hudson, J. P. Krempel, S. T. Norton, H. M. Patterson, John Parkinson, August Wackerbarth and H. F. Withey.

As guests of the Chapter were present: Lieut. W. H. Perdue, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, and Mr. John Bowler of the Southwest Builder and Contractor. ,

Minutes of the 121st meeting were read and approved, as likewise were the Minutes of the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. J. Backus presented the annual address, at the conclusion of which he relinquished the Chair to his successor, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the latter addressing the Chapter on subjects of importance to its interests and welfare for the coming year.

The Secretary's report was next presented, followed by the annual report of the Treasurer.

The President appointed as Auditing Committee, Messrs. Norton, Farwell and Edelman, to go over the Treasurer's statement, and report at the next meeting.

Under the head of "New Business" the Secretary announced the necessity of electing delegates to the next Annual Convention of the Institute, but no nominations having been made, action by the Chapter was deferred until the next meeting.

Under "Communications" the following letters were read:

From Mr. E. C. Kemper, Executive Secretary of the Institute, stating that Mr. Robert D. Farquhar of this Chapter had been selected for Fellowship in the Institute, requesting that the Chapter confirm the nomination. It was moved by Mr. Krempel, duly seconded and carried, that Mr. Farquhar's name be ratified, and the Secretary of the Institute be notified accordingly.

From the Secretary of the Municipal League, Los Angeles, to the effect that the League had addressed a Resolution to the City Council relative to the Hancock Grant of the La Brea Oil Fields to the County, copy of which Resolution accompanied the letter.

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ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BUILDINGS

Asbesto-Crete Buildings Co., 1927 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fireproof, Portable and Permanent, Inexpensive Buildings for use in Schools, Garages, Camps, Hospitals, Barracks, Seashore Bungalows and Oil Service Stations.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.
Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.
Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.
Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Storage Racks," 6x9 in., 16 pp.; "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in., 4 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.
Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

INSULATED MATERIALS

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6⅜ in. 4 pp.

LABORATORY FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7¾x10½ in., 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼ in., illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.
Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work. 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½ in. 94 pp.
Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3⅛x8⅞ In. 3 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 In. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 In. 8 pp.
Price List of Varnishes and Enamels. 3½x6 In. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet.
Pertinent Facts on Paints and Painting. 14-page booklet.
Color cards and descriptive circulars on: House Paints, Floor, Porch and special paints for all purposes.
Silkenwhite Enamel, Tinted Panels, and descriptive matter, Wall Finishes and Kalsomine. 20-page booklet.
Decorator's Sample Books.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.
I. A. Williams Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 In. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Export Catalog "E." 6x9. 160 pp.
Book of Bath Rooms (for clients). 6x9. 56 pp.
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.
San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, 149 Bluxome St.
Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, 216-224 So. Central
Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P," 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾, 63 pp.

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ In. 40 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location. Size 4x9. 12 pp.

REFRIGERATION

Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

ROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Samples and descriptive circulars.

ROOFING TIN

Taylor Co., N. & G., 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
A Guide to Good Roofs. Booklet. 3¾x5⅞ in. 24 pp.
Selling Arguments for Tin Roofing. Booklet. 6x9¼ in. 80 pp.
"Service Sheets." Working Drawings. Details of tin roofing construction and tables of covering capacity. 16½x21½ in.
Standard Specifications for Tin Roofing Work. 7½x9 in.
Current Price List.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 8, complete equipment for Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, 7x10 in., 64 pp.
Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Laboratory Furniture Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

SCREENS—FOR METAL SASH

Richard Spencer, 932 Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWER PIPE AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

SLIDING DOORS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
"Pitcher's Disappearing Door." Folder. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.

STEEL

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Open-hearth steel products.
Woods, Huddard & Gunn, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TILE, HOLLOW

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

TILE, ROOFING

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fibrestone & Roofing Co., 10th and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3⅛x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
Price lists of varnishes and enamels. 3½x6. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Unvarnished Facts. 8-page pamphlet.
Varnish and Enamel Descriptive Catalogue. 32-page catalogue.
Valentine's Valspar. Booklets and Circulars.
Wooden Panels Finishes with Fuller Varnishes and Oil Stains. Over 1,000 different Finishes.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and color cards.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets, descriptive literature and color cards.

SASH CORD

Samson Cordage Works, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Pamphlet in colors. 3½x6¼. 24 pp.

WALL BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. A treatise on application of wall boards. 3½x6¾. 6 pp. Also sample.

WATERPROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Color samples and descriptive circulars.
Concreta and Armorite.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and literature.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 6x9 in. 24 pp.

CHAPTER MINUTES

(Continued from Page 44)

Summarized, the paper stated that the League took the stand of approving the retaining of the Hancock gift by the County, but suggesting that new conditions be mutually agreed upon by Mr. Hancock and the Board of Supervisors relative to the investment of a sum for improvements to the said oil fields, with the appointment of a commission to supervise the work. It was moved and duly carried that the Chapter endorse the Resolution, notifying the Municipal League to that effect.

Receipt of the Minutes of the Institute Board of Directors, November meeting was reported by the Secretary.

The President announced the appointment of the following committees; for the year:

Membership—Walter E. Erkes, Chairman; Lyman Farwell, Percy A. Eisen.

Ethics and Practice—S. T. Norton, Chairman; Alfred W. Rea, S. B. Marston.

Entertainment—J. J. Backus, Chairman; A. M. Edelman, H. F. Withey.

Contracts and Specifications—J. P. Krempel, Chairman; F. D. Hudson, R. H. Orr.

Permanent Legislation—G. E. Bergstrom, Chairman; J. J. Backus, J. E. Allison.

City Planning—H. F. Withey, Chairman; Sumner Hunt, C. M. Winslow.

Education — Elmer Grey, Chairman; C. M. Winslow, F. P. Davis.

Public Information—J. E. Allison, Chairman; H. G. Hubby, A. C. Martin.

Competitions — J. C. Austin, Chairman; R. H. Orr, R. D. Johnson.

The Secretary read the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the Medal of Award for Meritorious Architectural Work for the past year be passed by owing to the war and the general dullness in building. It was moved, duly seconded, and carried, that this recommendation be accepted.

Under the head of "Papers and Discussions" the President introduced Lieut. W. H. Perdue, who addressed the members at length in a most interesting manner on his experiences in France during the war, at the conclusion of which the Chapter's thanks and appreciation were expressed for the entertainment given them.

It was moved, duly seconded and carried, that the President's report, also that of the Treasurer and Secretary be copied in the Minutes of the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Secretary.

Minutes of Oregon Chapter

DECEMBER 19, 1918.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., was held December 19, 1918, at the Oregon Grille.

The meeting was opened by President Jacobberger, with the following members present: Lawrence, Holford, Schatcht, Williams, Hogue, Naramore and Smith.

On motion by Lawrence, seconded by Schacht, it was proposed that all special notes of special meetings, also special notes such as the statement of Mr. Lazarus in reference to his designs for the War Emergency Housing Competition, made at the annual meeting, be made part of the records. Motion carried.

The statement of Mr. Lazarus, at the annual meeting, was, that at the judgment of the designs at the office of Whitehouse & Fouilhoux he told two members of the Chapter that the designs he had submitted he did not claim as original. The President thereupon questioned each member who had attended the judgment, if they had heard Mr. Lazarus make such a statement. Each answer was in the negative.

A letter was read from the President of the Seattle Chapter, extending an invitation to their annual meeting on January 8, 1919.

Mr. Lawrence reported that the Housing Campaign has been made an "Own Your Home" campaign and a series of exhibits will be given in the "Bungalow" at Fourth and Stark Streets.

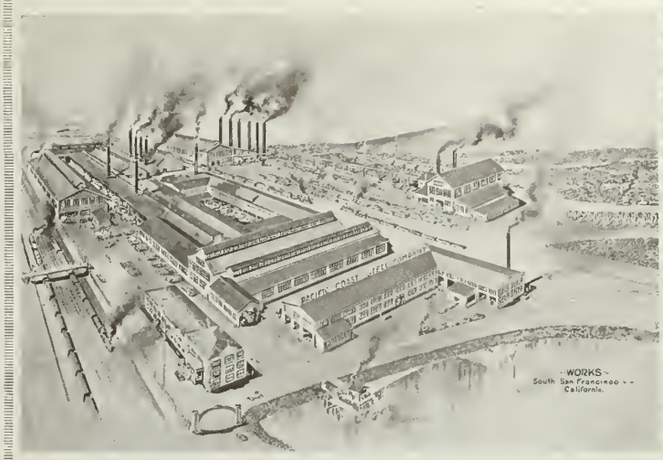
The "Victory Memorial" matter was referred to by the President, who stated that the drawings promised by the Chapter were now well under way.

City Planning Committee—On motion by Lawrence, seconded by Naramore, it was proposed that the President be instructed to speak at the Council meeting at the final reading of the "City Plan Commission" ordinance.

County Hospital—The President, as chairman of the Competition Committee, reported that no competition was desired by the County Commissioners and all Chapter members were free to accept the commission, if offered.

Education Committee—Mr. Lawrence stated that Mr. Cleve-

(Continued on Page 48)



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CHAPTER MINUTES

(*Continued from Page 47*)

land, of the Benson Polytechnic, would like a conference with the Chapter's committee.

There being no further business for discussion, meeting adjourned. A. H. SMITH, Secretary.

MINUTES OF JANUARY 16, 1919.

Regular monthly meeting of Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., held January 16, 1919, at the Hazelwood Restaurant.

The meeting was opened by President Jacobberger, with the following members present: Holford, Post, Webber, Hogue, Whitehouse and Smith.

A letter of resignation, from Mr. Knighton, was read and referred to the Executive Committee.

A letter from Mr. Whittaker was read, re-Post War Work-and, on motion by Holford, seconded by Post, it was proposed that the President appoint a committee to consider same. Motion carried.

Municipal Plans—Mr. Holford reported the completion and presentation to the Mayor, of the "Victory Memorial" drawings, as prepared by the Chapter.

Building Laws—Discussion relative to the Housing Code took place, all present agreeing that the Code, as prepared, should be passed by the City Council.

Competition Committee — Mr. Whitehouse reported on the Marshfield Armory, to the effect that an interview with two members of the Adjutant General's office showed that it was too late to have the competition held under A. I. A. rules. The office stated that Mr. Jacobberger's letter had been mislaid and should have been answered sooner.

Legislative Committee—Mr. Post reported and recommended that the Chapter endeavor to pass a bill for an Architect's Registration Law and the appointment of a State Board of Architects. On motion by Webber, seconded by Whitehouse, it was proposed that the report and recommendation be adopted. Motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Mr. Post reported that his committee had examined the accounts of the Chapter and found them correct.

War Emergency Housing—On motion by Post, seconded by Whitehouse, it was proposed that the committee be asked to interview the Realty Board re- the suitability of a man to have charge of the Bungalow at Fourth and Stark Streets.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned.

———————————Secretary.

Current Notes and Comments

AMERICAN MARBLE AND MOSAIC CO.

All the interior marble work for the American National Bank as illustrated on page 45 of this magazine was furnished and set complete by the American Marble and Mosaic Company. Hauteville marble from the famous quarries at Hauteville, France, has been used for all the banking counters and screens, also for base, wainscoting, floor border, check desks and seats of banking room and entire wall finish of main entrance and stairway to Safe Deposit Department in basement. Hauteville marble is considerably ununiform in the block and, therefore, the uniformity of the work in this bank merits special attention, for many blocks more than actually used for said work was required to effect the present beautiful uniform appearance and specially illustrates the skill with which said work has been completed. The jointing of the banking counter and screen is another special feature which has never been undertaken before in the West, which consists of the banking screen pilasters with the bases, caps and jambs cut in one solid piece of marble and the back of said pilasters polished, which gives the general appearance of a beautiful banking screen even from the working space. Each of the above mentioned banking screen pilasters are very elaborately carved by extremely well trained and skilled artisians whom it seems would do justice to the best sculptured work, as the many medallions and heads carved in said ornamentation are truly works of art. The flooring between the borders consists of Champville tile with Gray Tennessee narrow borders around each tile and Red Numedian dots. Napoleon Gray marble is used for the entire wall finish of basement Safe Deposit Department and treads and risers leading to same.

———o———

BERRY BROTHERS NEW CATALOG

Many manufacturers would do well to reflect that in the best architectural offices, advertising of the old-fashioned scare-head appeal is generally consigned unread to the waste basket. There is one type of advertising, however, which the best manufacturers are coming to realize is really useful to the architects, and hence in turn to themselves as well. This consists of straightforward description purged of the emotional appeal of the "clever salesman;" statement of common errors to be avoided, with reasons therefor concisely expressed; and accurate specifications for the varying grades and conditions of work commonly encountered; all put into the proper form for filing for reference.

From Berry Brothers an attractive example of this latter kind of advertising has recently been received. The book contains some three dozen pages covering just such material as we have indicated, plus sheets of sample colors of the various paints and stains which they furnish.

SAMSON SPOT SASH CORD

SAMSON CORDAGE WORKS, BOSTON, MASS.

EXTERIOR VIEW
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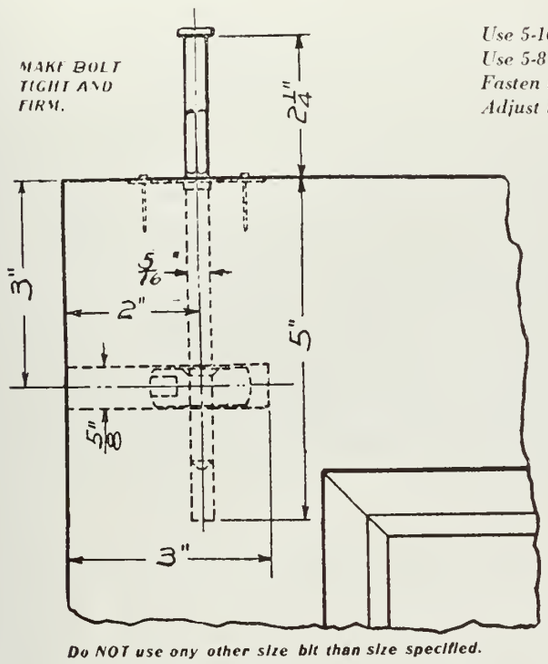
Pitcher's Adjustable Disappearing Door Hangers and Frames

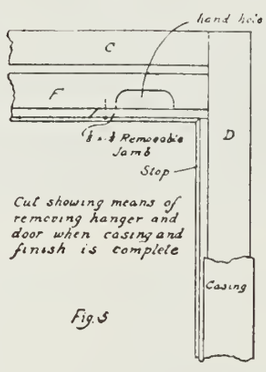
Details for Boring Holes and Setting Bolt *TOTAL THICKNESS OF WALL 5 1-2 INCHES* *Scale, 3 inches equal 1 foot*



Use 5-16 bit for boring hole for bolt.
Use 5-8 bit for boring hole for nut.
Fasten top plate to door with nails as per detail
Adjust height of bolt with wrench.

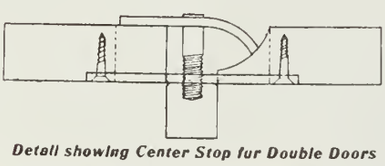
Do NOT use ony other size bit than size specified.

DETAIL FOR POCKET



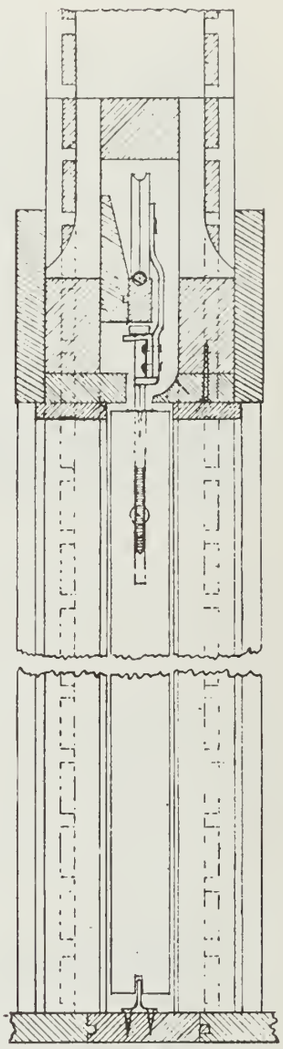
Cut Jamb on bevel as shown. Fasten with screw.

Leave all stops 3-16 inch in clear.



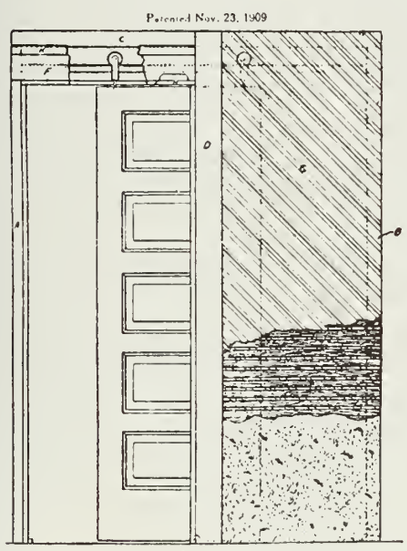
Detail showing Center Stop for Double Doors

When using Hangers and Track only—make distance between bottom of track and finished floor the height of door plus 3 inches. Distance from bottom of track to bottom of header 4⅛ inches.



Groove door ¼ inch wide by ¾ inch deep to receive center guide.

Set center guide on line with stops and flush with front edge of door.



Door Frame made to set on line of finish floor. Set frame in position and stud around it.

SIZE OF FRAMES

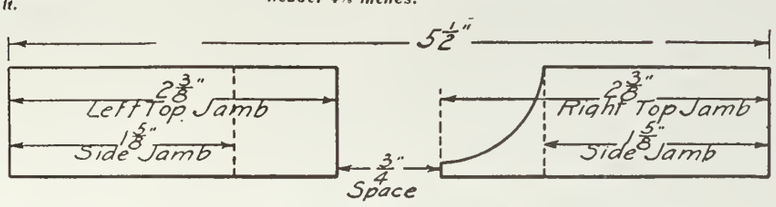
Height: Height of Door plus 9¼ inches

Width: Twice width of Door plus 5¼ inches.

Width Double: Four times width plus 7¼ inches.

CAUTION

Do not drive nails through into pocket of door.



Do not set stops less than 3-16 inch from door.

Detail for Jambs. Cut off and give to Mill.

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SAN FRANCISCO
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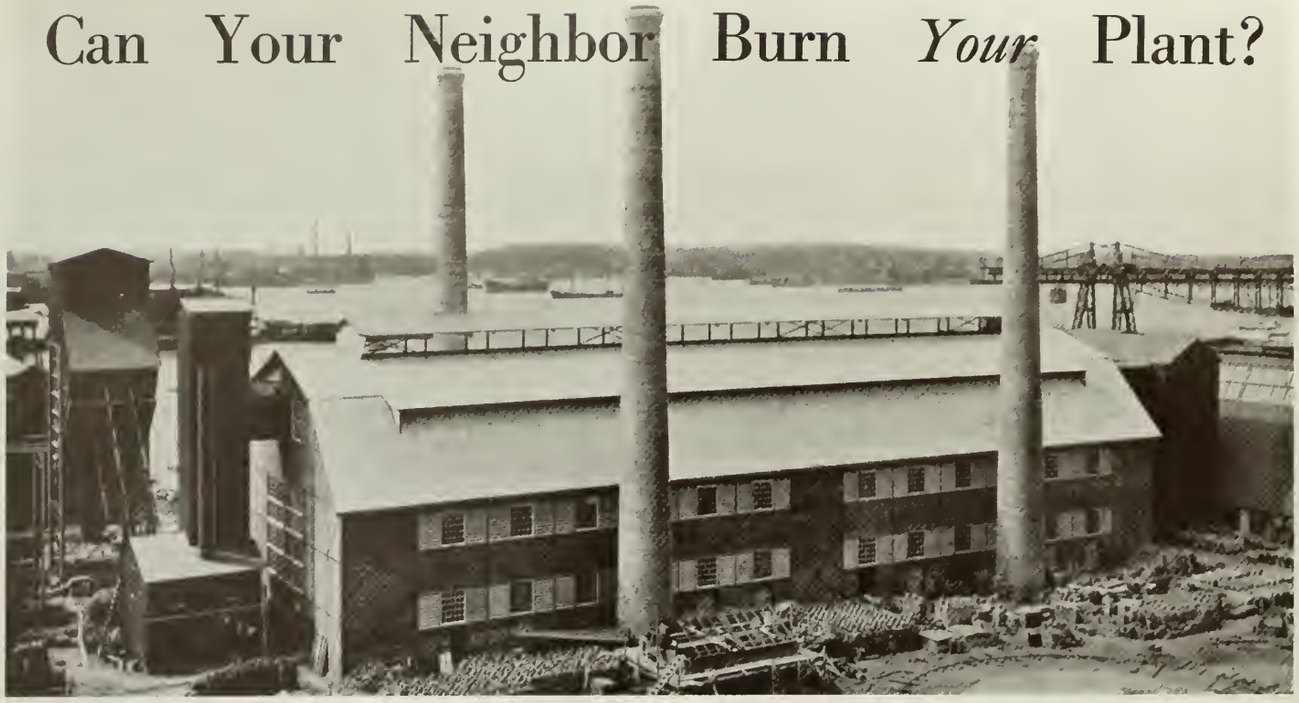
Can Your Neighbor Burn *Your* Plant?



CAN flying sparks or burning brands from fire in an adjoining plant set *your* roof in flames—or will heat radiating from nearby fire damage your building or equipment?

Can the scorching summer sun—the tight freezes of severe winters—the sharp fall winds—the heavy spring rains—heavy falls of snow—can these things injure your roof? Does your roof show signs of wear and deterioration from year to year? Are you digging into your profits to pay paint bills—repair bills and perhaps even an occasional re-roofing?

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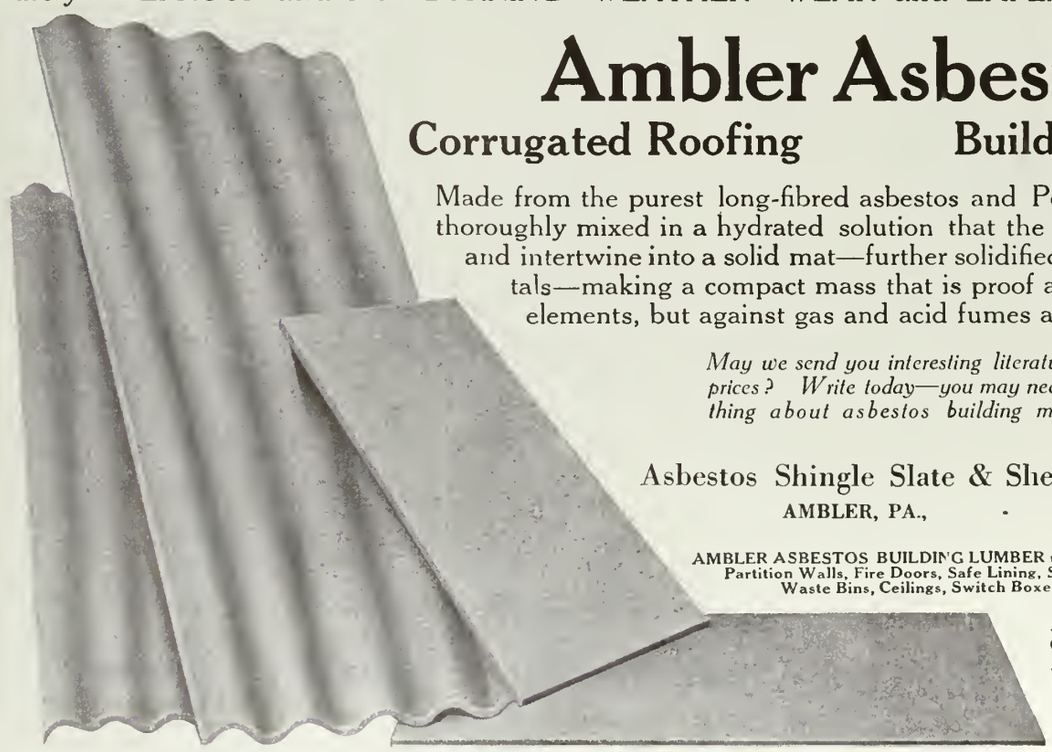

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AMBLER ASBESTOS CORRUGATED ROOFING AND SIDING
Roofing, Siding, Garages, Out Buildings, Stairways, Storage Rooms, Fire Walls, Etc.

J. A. DRUMMOND, CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVE 245 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

THE ARCHITECT

VOLUME XVII · NUMBER 2-3
FEBRUARY - MARCH · 1919

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Vol. XVII. No. 2-3

THE ARCHITECT

THE ARCHITECT PRESS
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EDITOR

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¶ The editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the profession. When payment for same is desired, this fact should be stated.

GENERAL VIEW FROM FRONT
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

THE ARCHITECT

VOL. XVII. SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1919 NO. 2-3

CYATHEA MEDULARIS IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

Spring Flowering Plants Adapted to California

By DONALD McLAREN

WHEN we consider flowers in California, our spring may be said really to begin in January, at a time of the year when in most countries, and in most sections of our own country, it is mid-winter.

It is started with the blooming of the beautiful Acacia Baileyana, the earliest blooming of all the Acacia family, and undoubtedly the most striking as well as one of the most rapid growing; although it does not make the tall growth of some of the other varieties of this wonderful Australian tree, attaining a height of only thirty feet. We are indeed fortunate in being able to grow practically all of the members of the Acacia family out of doors, for Acacia Baileyana is followed by Acacia mollissima, Acacia dealbata, Acacia verticillata, Acacia latifolia, Acacia melanoxylon, and so on throughout the entire family. But doubtless Acacia Baileyana appeals to most

of us probably more strongly than any of the other varieties of this group, opening as it does in great bundles of yellow flowers early in January, their brilliant yellow contrasting strongly with its silvery fern-like foliage.

One of the most useful Acacias for work in general in California is Acacia mollissima, which blooms immediately after Acacia Baileyana, and is equally as brilliant. It has a feathery foliage and is very highly prized indeed for its wonderful freedom of bloom, its flowers being a clear yellow, very fragrant, and borne in clustered beautiful standard specimen. It has a big advantage over the Bay tree, as it is absolutely free from insect pests, and when in bloom makes a most striking and beautiful effect, as its flowers are rich yellow and are borne rather freely in long spikes.

Another very striking early blooming plant is the purple leaved Plum, or Prunus pissardi, a native of Persia, which also blooms here in California during the month of January. It forms a most handsome tree, attaining a height of about thirty feet, and is a tree which should

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA NANA (JAPANESE CEDAR) IN LATH-HOUSE OF MacRORIE-McLAREN COMPANY AT SAN MATEO

racemes in the utmost profusion, practically covering the entire tree. It forms a tree fifty feet in height, and when young its growth is almost unbelievably rapid, making a good sized tree in two or three years' time.

Another extremely useful Acacia for California is the Acacia latifolia, which at the present time is rapidly coming into use for trained standard trees to take the place of the Bay tree, formerly so universally utilized for formal landscape treatments. It is of very rapid growth and in three or four years' time forms a very

be seen more often in our landscape effects, for it has so many good points. Its beautiful white flowers, tinted with pink, appear before the leaves, after which the reddish purple leaves come out, making a very beautiful contrast throughout the spring, summer and autumn; while in the fall its handsome light red fruit make it indeed a most desirable tree.

The flowering fruits, the Cherries, Peaches, Pomegranates, Apples, etc., are undoubtedly the most beautiful of all the spring flowering effects, and their branches of

beautiful blossoms are greatly admired both in the landscape and for decorative work indoors. It is, of course, unfortunate that they are in bloom for so short a period. Later on we have the Lilacs, Spiraeas, Weigelias and many other very beautiful spring effects, but perhaps one of the most interesting families we use, especially in landscape work, in and around San Francisco, and in fact one which should be used in all the Coast regions throughout the entire State, is the Rhododendron family.

There is one special variety of the Himalayan type, by

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE IN GOLDEN GATE PARK

name Rhododendron cornubia, which blooms during the month of February, about three months in advance of all the other members of this numerous family, and which is one of the most striking, as the large trusses of finely formed magnificient flowers are a brilliant red. The only plants at present on the Pacific Coast are in Golden Gate Park. These plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition from the Southern part of England. As the plants were at the time of their importation five to six feet in height and about three feet in diameter, they were very expensive plants indeed, costing the Exposition Company $20.00 each laid down in San Francisco; but this was amply offset by the fact that the plants did all that was claimed for them, as they were in bloom at the time the Exposition opened on February 20th. As there was no duty paid on these plants, it was impossible for the Exposition to dispose of them for money, and the only alternative was presenting them to the Park Commission, which was indeed fortunate, for our beautiful Golden Gate Park.

In the same manner the city obtained the seven thousand Rhododendron hybrids which were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and which have all been planted in Golden Gate Park, where they make a wonderful effect, as they are all planted in one section. It is a sight to which all plant lovers in this section eagerly look forward, as the plants have thrived and are becoming famous throughout all the United States. There are approximately forty varieties in this collection, comprising all of the best hybrid types which

have been proven in the past to do well in California, ranging in colors from pure white, through the pinks, reds and purples. Two thousand additional hybrids of the same varieties have been added to the collection recently.

Another very charming little plant which blooms here in California about the first of March is a beautiful little Azalea from Japan, known as Azalea hinodegiri. It is so thickly covered with its dainty little red flowers that it is impossible to see the foliage. Three thousand bers of the Azalea family, which in general prefers a cool, shady situation.

Another member of this family which should be used more in California is the Ghent types of Azalea mollis. These, while their season of flowering is very short, form a wonderful combination of flower in orange and yellow tints, which colors, by the way, are becoming very popular.

We, of course, use practically all of the members of the spring flowering bulb family, such as the Tulips,

SPECIMEN AZALEA HINODEGIRI. AZALEA OF JAPAN

of these plants were imported by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and served their purpose very nobly, giving a wonderful mass effect of red in the north approach to the Court of the Universe. These were likewise turned over to Golden Gate Park, and have all flourished, forming a most brilliant sight, as they have all been planted in one place, and from a distance they certainly startle the eye. They are very hardy indeed and will stand any amount of sunshine, in this particular being greatly different from the majority of the mem-

Daffodils, Narcissus, Hyacinths, Ranunculus, Anemones, etc., with the exception of the early flowering Tulips, which we have found by experiment will not do well out of doors in our California climate. Practically all of the other types of spring flowering bulbs, however, do exceptionally well here and give wonderful effects. They are used both for indoor and outdoor color, and whenever an outdoor effect of a certain color is desired, no class of plants is so effective as these beautiful Holland bulbs.

While on the subject of spring flowering trees and shrubs we must not neglect to consider the beautiful flowering Leptospermum laevigatum, sometimes known as the Australian Tea plant. This shrub attains a height of approximately twenty feet and is of very graceful habit. During the spring months it is covered completely with a thick mass of dainty white blossoms, giving the shrub the appearance of being covered with snow. It is a native of Australia and very hardy throughout all of California with the exception of the higher altitudes. It is very drought resistant and is found growing all through the western section of Golden Gate Park, in practically pure sand, and in situations where the only water it ever receives is that given by nature in the winter months. It is of fairly rapid growth, and is most effective when used in mass plantings, while on the other hand treated as a formal hedge, it gives a very wonderful effect.

When considering spring flowering effects, we must not forget the popular and widely distributed Erica or Heath family, for two of its members, Erica persoluta and Erica persoluta rosea, are among our most popular Easter flowering plants. Erica persoluta is a white flowering variety, a native of South Africa, quite hardy in all our Bay sections, and extremely useful for the Easter trade, especially among the florists. Erica persoluta rosea is a very beauiful pink flowering variety which also flowers for Easter, but which is unusually hard to propogate. For this reason it is very seldom seen and is not generally known, except to people who are directly interested in horticultural matters. It is one of the most beautiful of all the Erica family and when better known will be extremely popular. It seems a pity that so little is known of the Ericas, or Heathers, as they are generally called, especially in the regions of San Francisco Bay, and all our northern counties, as they grow so freely and do so well with us. Practically all of them will be found to grow and flourish in any ordinary garden soil and under almost any of our ordinary conditions.

WISTARIAS

IRISH YEW TREES IN LATH-HOUSE OF MacRORIE-McLAREN COMPANY'S NURSERY AT SAN MATEO

BELFRY FROM GARDEN
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

FRONT OF CHAPEL, WITH MORTUARY CHAPEL AND MONASTERY ENTRANCE
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

BELFRY FROM CLOISTER
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.

VIEW FROM GARDEN
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

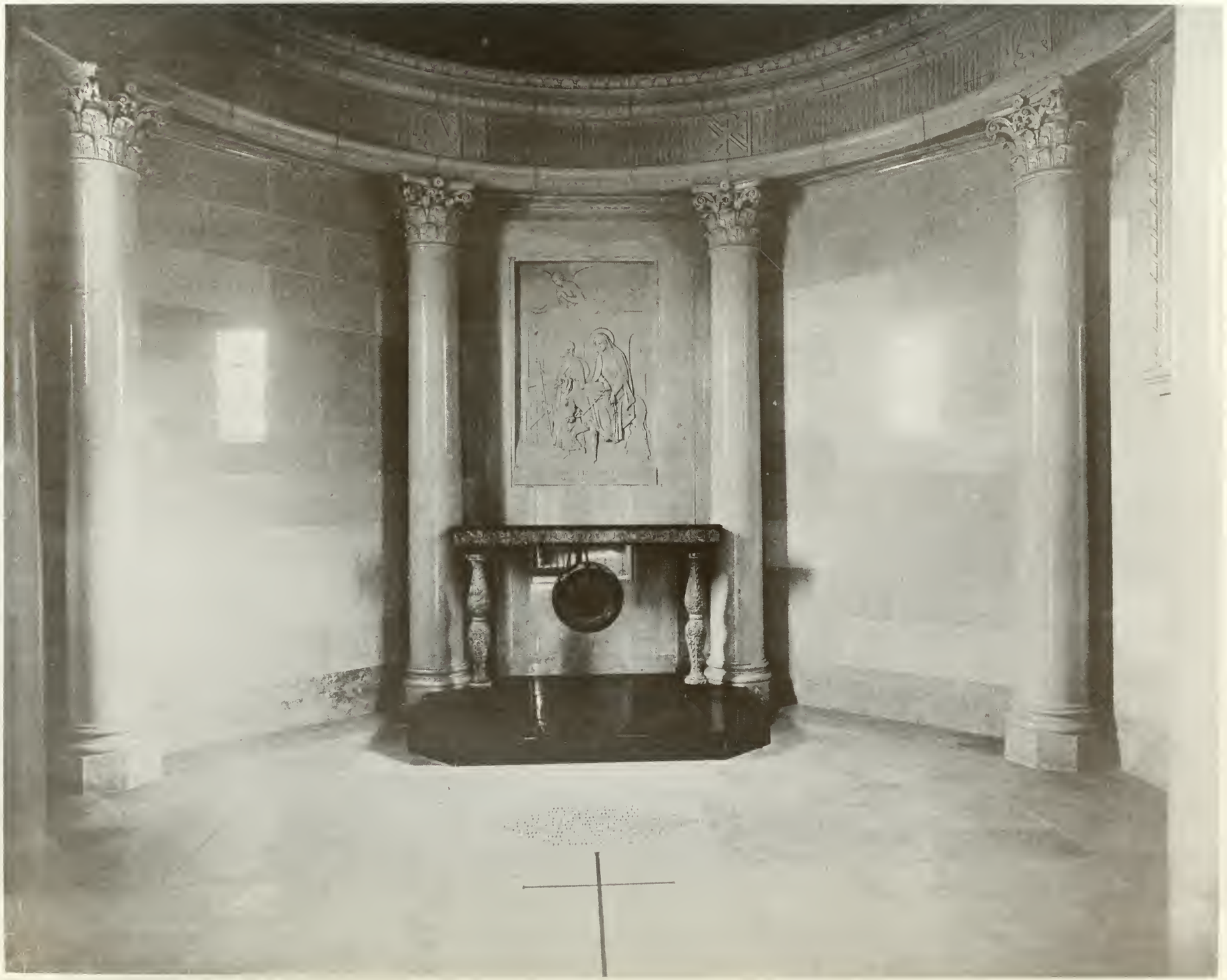
MORTUARY CHAPEL AND CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MACINNIS & WALSH, Architects

ENTRANCE LOGGIA TO MONASTERY
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

AISLE IN CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL, LOOKING TOWARD ENTRANCE
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

ALTAR IN CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects



MORTUARY CHAPEL
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

The Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara

IN the Old World a venerable culture has bestowed art with an unsparing hand, and it is there that have accrued the reverence which goes to past achievement, and the romance which is of time. And yet all the adventures of touring are not to be had abroad. Sightseeing at home can be one of the most exhilirating of diversions. Here it does not settle into a protracted and exacting business, but comes rather as an occasional and grateful interlude in the routine of affairs; and if the romance of age is missing, there is in compensation the romance of unexpected discovery. Abroad there are no discoveries; we approach everything over-prepared by meddling and prying guide-books, which rob adventure of its zest and arouse expectations which either in kind or in degree are doomed to disappointment. But as there are no places of which we are so ignorant as home, discoveries at home are therefore the real surprises. Of those who spin along the smooth highway through the orchards of the pleasant country between San Jose and San Francisco, how many know that a park of stately trees on the outskirts of the town of Santa Clara secludes a building which in Europe they would gladly incur discomfort and expense to visit, and which is theirs to see for the mere stopping? For those who may turn down the orchard lane under the old wooden arch which bears the inscription "Carmelite Monastery," there await not only the aesthetic pleasures to be derived from the architecture of Monastery front and Chapel, but the joy of real discovery.

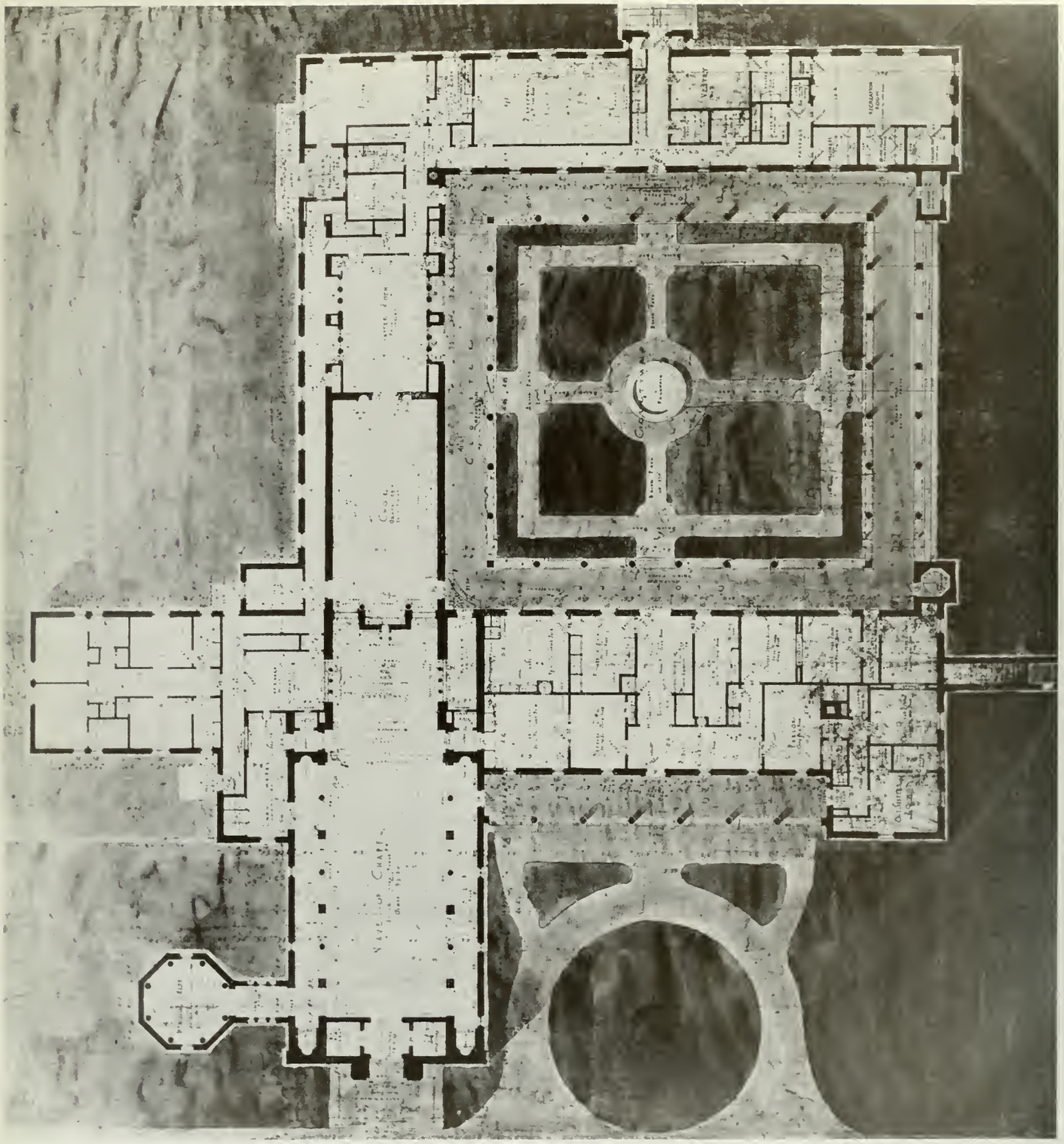
It was, indeed, like a day remembered from old-world travel when one fine morning we pinned a card on the office door and set out for the Santa Clara Valley. The spirit of wandering and sightseeing was upon us. Otherwise how could early morning have found us at San Jose revisiting the Normal School, one of the most joyful and human pieces of architecture the State has erected; or late afternoon at Palo Alto inspecting the delightful High School recently completed on the outskirts of the town? But ostensibly and primarily it was a pilgrimage to the Carmelite Convent, and there we passed from mid-morning to mid-afernoon of a fruitful day.

The park of trees rising over the tile-coped wall of the inner enclosure, as well as the long stretch of orchard filling the still unwalled outer enclosure, appear to be the planting of an old-time estate. The day was of late January, when even in these climes the trees still reveal no sign of leaf or bud; yet all growing things seemed instinct with life potential. Perhaps this premonition of impending activity came from the warmth of early sunshine; perhaps from the freshness of the green grass already spreading the ground. Be that as it may, to look through and over the delicately-wrought traceries of bare branch and twig was to picture in the mind the scene of a month or so hence, with the buff-pink monastery walls buoyed up on a sea of billowy white blossoms, and Chopin-like cadenzas of fluttering petals trailing to earth in the breeze. Only those who have lived through the California year can know the full beauty of the first promptings of the new life. In other climes are familiar those mellow days known as Indian summer, when the closing year, as it were, goes over reminiscences of the real summer past. Here mid-winter brings a similar interlude of forward-looking days which is a promise of spring to come.

We passed down the entrance roadway which follows beside the high pink wall of the inner enclosure. Even here is manifest the intimate sympathy which pervades the building seen through the trees beyond. How quaintly solicitous (yet how sensible) is the diversion of the wall in a niche-like detour to spare a spreadng elm! At the loggia of the Monastery entrance beyond the Chapel we met an out-sister and presented our request for permission to see parts of the interior. It was but a short wait before the Mother Prioress graciously consented to receive us in the speak-room. If there was a momentary sense of restraint or impediment at conversing through double iron grilles, it was rapidly dispelled by her sympathetic and detailed knowledge of the buildings under her charge, as well as by her lively interest in the most varied topics of the world both within and without monastery walls. Discussion touched upon the organization and the conduct of the cloistered life; information as to the monastery buildings, the symbolism of their ornament, the ultimate intentions for the completion of unfinished or temporarily executed items; and the significance of such perfectly conceived surroundings to a well-ordered life. We emerged from an engrossing interview to view the buildings with interest quickened by fuller understanding. Then, as we had hoped but hardly dared to expect, the door which separates the cloister from the outer world was opened to us, and we were conducted through the important parts of the interior under the sympathetic and appreciative guidance of the Mother Prioress.

In essential scheme the building is a rectangular arcaded cloister, surrounded on three sides by two-story building, with the public Chapel projecting from one corner. In treatment it is replete with those incidents and accidents which are the breath of life, though these features are always held accountable to a strict unity of the large composition. If the groves and the orchards of the inner and the outer enclosures seem to have become integral with the level valley floor, so does the building slip quietly and naturally into its place among the trees like a thing which has always been. You might call its architecture Italian, or you might call it Spanish; its inspiration is unmistakably Mediterranean. But such considerations are of minor significance. What is really important is that it is now one with the broad, sunny Valley of Santa Clara. Could the old Mission Fathers revive from their long rest they would surely rub their eyes to whirl a long day's journey in an hour over a concrete Camino Real; but arrival here would bring a more comfortable reassurance that, however ideals may have changed and technique progressed, this, after all, is the inevitable fruition of their own work.

The dominant character of the building, as a whole as



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR
CARMELITE MONASTERY, SANTA CLARA, CAL.
MAGINNIS & WALSH, Architects

well as in its parts, is adequacy, or poise. There is not wanting a certain feeling of richness, yet a richness which never lapses into lavishness or display, and which does not preclude a prevailing note of simplicity and restraint. In part this is the result of a sincere solicitude, an evident pleasure attending the most inconspicuous detail. In the more precious parts, the small chapels and the altars, this is enhanced by that sumptuousness which resides in the dignified use of fine material.

A few notes as to materials and color may aid those who have not been so fortunate as to see this structure in interpreting the photographs appearing herewith and to appear next month. Throughout exterior and interior alike there is evident a just feeling for materials, and the handling of color is a source of particular satisfaction. So restricted is the range of color used throughout that it might almost be described as monochrome; yet the combining and the contrasting of slightly varying tints

and of different values of the same color are so manipulated as to produce the most grateful effects of quiet and richness. The exterior walls are plaster of a pinkish buff tone. All ornament is of buff terra cotta, lighter and less pink in tone. The roofs are tile in slightly varying shades of red. These colors are ideal foils to the green of the California foliage and the blue of the California sky; throughout the rainless seasons of the year they must enter into happy combination with the tawny brown of the dry grass covering the ground. The interior cloister is in similar materials and of similar colors, with pavements of dull red brick. The planting of the cloister gardens has not yet assumed the form necessary for its proper effect. On the interior the most noteworthy room is the Nuns' Choir, behind the Chapel and connected therewith by metal grilles through which the nuns can hear the services unseen. The barrel vault and penetrations are of white plaster, the walls of face brick of buff hues varied by pale tones of greenish and lemon yellow, the pavement of dull red brick. The wood of benches and altar is gum in its rich natural color. Before the benches on each side is a strip of brown cork tile. This room possesses an air of reserve which approaches austerity, yet its color is so subtly modulated and its proportions are so singularly felicitous that we are inclined to regard it as perhaps the most completely satisfying feature of the establishment. The most ambitious architectural effort, and undoubtedly the most successful, is the public Chapel. This room is of cream plaster, light buff terra cotta, with dull red brick pavement, and open ceiling of wood in its natural color, or but slightly mellowed by stain. The richly designed carved wood altar end is finished with a soft metallic luster, a quasi-irridescent sheen which may be silver or may be gold, which partakes of the nature of both, yet can not accurately be described as either. Thus the entire interior may be said to be treated really in monochrome—a neutral wall tone, a deeper shade of the same, as it were, in the ceiling, and its sublimation in the altar. The only actual polychrome is the very inconsiderable spot of soft red and blue in the small cartouche surmounting the altar composition. Yet the progressive elaboration in design and the progressive concentration of tonal richness toward the altar is irresistable in effect, breathing a spirit of dignified and reverent splendor. Separated by bronze grilles from the east aisle of the Chapel are the small Lady Chapel and the Mortuary Chapel, the latter a memorial to the donor of the building. Here are a scale and finish more jewel-like, precious marbles covering walls and floors, altars and appointments of detailed perfection, and gilded plaster vaults.

We would be ungracious indeed to close an appreciation of the Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara without an expression of gratitude to the monastery authorities, who, desirous that the buildings in their charge be presented in the most adequate manner, have shown us every courtesy, and placed at our disposal every facility consistent with the rules of their Order.—I. F. M.

Proposed Memorial In Honor of Citizens Who Rendered Distinguished Service In World War 1914-18

By LOUIS CHRISTIAN MULLGARDT

IT is natural that our community should display a grateful interest in the erection of a War Memorial in honor to and affection for the men and women who were in the brunt of the recent war; our fullest expression of appreciation shall be extended to them. These men and women were converted from peaceful citizens into powerful units of a colossal war machine. They assisted so magnificently in the speedy termination of brutal slaughter and destruction that the war was ended at least one year earlier than was predicted by the wisest heads of both continents. They share in the honor of bringing it so speedily to a rightful conclusion.

The greatest sacrifices in times of war are made by those who are crippled for life, those who have lost members of their own family, those who have cripples returned to them from the ghastly war, especially the fathers and mothers of those who fought. It remains a question as to who are the greatest suffers. Perhaps they are most frequently the parents of the dead, and the crippled. Who knows how often the entire world is the greatest loser due to some death unrecorded?

All nations have built many monuments in honor of their warriors. Out of the great number and variety there are relatively few monuments which possess genuine merit. Victory is fickle. Justice is too frequently the loser to the wand of Victory. Many monuments have been conceived to an Unjust Victory. Their flattery continues to be thoughtlessly admired, and their influence is unconsciously pernicious. Justice alone can direct mankind toward a higher state of civilization. Civilized peoples do not indulge in war through choice. They take up arms reluctantly and as a measure of defense only. Small consideration has been given to the harmful influences which for centuries have been instilled into the peoples of the world by fallaciously conceived monuments. Brute force applied with covetous intent is without justice or merit, and therefore deserves no memorial. All monuments which have been erected in flattery to an unjust victory are but the hollow expressions of a servile people in bondage. Such monuments act as a blight on civilization; they tend further to distort such minds as yet incline to greater faith in the application of brute force instead of justice. Monuments which have been erected to mere victorious brute force incline man's ambition to

create further unjust wars whereby to win the blood-stained laurels which invariably crown victory regardless of cause. If we concede that more than fifty per cent. of all mankind inclines toward brutality, then all wars are justifiable. Natural law provides that wild brute life shall vanquish or be vanquished through processess of physical force. Why try to distinguish between such animals and peoples who are similarly inclined?

Whatever were the incentives which served as direct causes for previous wars, it is undeniable that we were compelled to engage in this brutal strife in self-defense, and because of obligations to civilization. Our aims were altruistic. We entered the war to stop the war. Our men and women fought, bled and died, to put an end, if possible, to war forever. These facts can not be too strongly expressed in the proposed monument, thereby to give greatest emphasis to the true glory which was presumably achieved. Our people went into this war primarily to defeat a merciless, arrogant, autocratic foe, whose diabolic war measures were incomparably cruel. Secondly we went into this war to abolish all war, and thereby establish the Threshold of International Civilization. Our greatest reasons for wishing to give praise to our men and women veterans who became active units in the recent war are therefore altruistic. They fought for Universal Peace which shall reign before genuine Civilization takes root.

Whatever the facts are concerning the recent war they have been more clearly defined pictorially and in script than those of other similar world tragedies, becuse of new accomplishments and greater rapidity with which facts are recorded in this age. These established records of the war are in the last analysis the very embodiment of all that is most worthwhile to treasure. They will show for all time to come that which has really been accomplished. These records constitute the epitome of achievement. By treasuring them, we do intelligently honor the memory of those who manifestly have won that great glory which only those records can fully convey to all mankind. It is most important that we should preserve the illustrations and text records of this terrible holocaust as the only remaining evidence of facts which must be made to live forever. They must be cherished if the horrible sacrifices made for civilization shall be rewarded with final success. These records will clearly show how our young men and women were forced to engage in sacrifice for the good of all mankind and how valiantly they deported themselves. Let us therefore preserve this influence for good as an open book.

Such important records demand ease of access for ourselves and especially for the "Stranger within our gates," —they require to be monumentally housed and provided with spacious grounds in a dignified locality.

The memorial should possess five principal elements. A Library of War Records; A Hall of War Illustrations; An Art Gallery of War Paintings; An Assembly Hall for display of War Motion pictures and for War Lectures. These four Departments will give true expression of the unjustifiable horrors of war as the strongest educational influence against their repetition. Nothing could be made more expressive of the utter futility of human conflict in the destruction of life and man's best work than an institution of this kind, nor could anything express more fully and satisfactorily the sacrifices which have been made by those to whom this Monument shall serve as a Memorial.

It would be an edifice with a real soul, and not a solid block of material possessing a mere outward expression. Outward expressions are too frequently misinterpreted, as is true of many things which man creates in marble and bronze.

The fifth element should be an Inner Court formed within a quadrangular plan. In this Garden Court an audience may be entertained with orchestral music and other forms of aesthetic entertainments expressive of the higher life.

The structure and surrounding grounds will form a distinct monumental glory to our city. It will have the warmth of the pulsating heart of the Nation which has made its sacrifices of war, because of its great Soul, some records of which are to be found within.

A Letter From France

(Mr. Ernest Coxhead, who went overseas under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., has since the armistice been transferred to the Educational Department in France and has been assigned the district in and about the city of Le Mans covering a territory of about 80 miles. The following letter has just been received by his brother Almeric Coxhead.)

January 26, 1919.
Le Mans, France.

Mon cher Almeric.

I received your fine letter yesterday, the day after my return with the thirty or more Soldier Boy Architects from our Grand Tour of the Cathedral towns and Chateaux of this region of France, and I was immensely pleased to get the letter, as well as one from Mary and Bud; all fine long letters, full of your Xmas doings—news that I have been looking forward to for so long—at least, it seems long to me, as I have now been absent from you all over seven months.....

Bud tells me of the Flu he had and that he had gotten over it. He always registers a few "wants" in his letters, which entertain me and give me new ideas. This time it is French posters, of which I have three or four, but no means of sending, I am afraid, without injuring them by folding; however, I will see about it. The trouble is that I have no time to do anything as my work demands now more time than I have to spare.....

You write a very fine letter, which is a great gift.

Several of my boys (in the school) have "service stripes" and I may get one myself later—I don't know—they give them to "Y" men over here.

Well, now about the A. E. F. School of Architecture, which is my creation here, and of which I am proud. We have today finished our first course of intensive training and yesterday and today inaugurated a Public Exhibition at the school of the work done by the boys during the course. Yesterday afternoon the exhibit opened promptly at 2 p.m. and continued to 9 p. m., then again today, Sunday, it was open from 2 to 5 p. m. It is to continue for a day or two more as so many others want to see it. So far about 275 people or 300 have visited the exhibit and it is curious to see how interested the French people are in the drawings, which cover the walls and the sketches which are shown on the tables. There are about 250 drawings on the walls, all made during the course by the thirty men in the school! So you see the amount of work accomplished; and they are all drawings of merit, some very fine indeed, equal to the exhibits of architectural drawings in the States.

This morning I reported to Army Headquarters that I had finished the first course as per schedule, and when the officer visited the exhibit he said the work was too important to let it drop and authorized the second course at once, which commences right away tomorrow morning at 8 sharp. That is the way the army does things here when they are satisfied.

The final week of the course was mostly taken up with the tour of the country for miles around. We left here Monday last (as per schedule) at 7:30 sharp in the morning—thirty soldier boys of the school in a carrion auto truck and five days travelling rations—iron rations the boys call them, because they are all in tins,—blankets, etc., for Chartres, 100 kilometers, which we reached about 1 o'clock (trucks make about 12 to 15 miles an hour). Then we billetted, having opened our rations at a village cafe on the way, all in military style, myself in command of the expedition. I have visited Chartres before, but we found the Cathedral (specially) and town more interesting and profitable for architectural study than ever. It is great, especially the grandeur of the western facade. It has stood there for nearly 800 years. We made drawings and sketches before leaving the next morning, and arrived at Orleans about 11:30, saw the cathedral and other things, but it is not interesting, so pushed on to the Chateaux of the Loire, which are scattered along the valley of the river for miles. We reached Chambord in a couple of hours or more. This took the boys by surprise and wonder, and the great Park and gardens were something to open their eyes; from here on to Blois, which we reached with a magnificient sunsetting behind the town and chateau of Blois on the hill—a sight never to be forgotten by the fellows. It rained a few hours here; otherwise the weather, though cold and freezing, was perfect.

From Blois we went next morning to Chaumont (chateau) and on again to Amboise, both along the river Loire. Amboise is wonderful, and we had good accommodations there and plenty of time to sketch and draw as well as to visit the historic chateau, famous for associations with Francis I, Catherine de Medici, etc., etc., —a wonderfully picturesque village surrounding the castle. From Amboise then to Chenonceaux sur le Cher, whew! but that took the boys! We lost our way partly, but recovered it as I had complete maps of the whole territory with me on the front seat.

It is impossible to attempt to describe what we saw on this trip in a short space, so I will gallop along. From Chenonceaux (chateau) to Azay-le-Rideau chateau, to Langeais chateau, to the Chateau de Luynes, and from there to Tours, where we arrived and billetted late Thursday night. We were cold and tired, having driven and sketched every day since Monday. We devoted Friday morning to Tours Cathedral and other interesting things. We sketched until we were frozen stiff, but the boys felt it was perhaps their last chance before returning to the States and kept at it. I had to call a halt and order all aboard, so we started for Le Mans and took in the Chateau of Le Lude on the way, arriving at Le Mans at 5:30 Friday, frozen and hungry, at the school.

There was not a hitch the whole trip and the boys were fine and did everything I asked or suggested. I detailed different men during the trip to certain duty, one for the commissary, another to attend to billeting and so on, while I reported to the Provost Marshall at each place where we stopped. In that way we got along finely without loss of time. The French people were fine all along the way and helped us in many ways to study the things we wanted to see.

I am now laying out the schedule for the next course commencing tomorrow.

I shall have lots to tell you about this trip and the school when I return. I am now planning to establish other centers of architectural interest for the boys at various important points in France with a stationary Director of Architecture so that the students can be sent from one place to another after having finished a course and thus cover more of France. This plan will probably take me to Paris for a conference with Headquarters maybe this week.

Later I hope to get up in Major General W. G. Hean's (Uncle Billie's) territory with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. So far I feel pleasantly confident I have done fairly well at my "job" and the hard work seems to agree with me, as I am perfectly well.

To day the weather has changed and it is snowing to beat the band.

I am so glad you had such a good Xmas and please give my love to Aunt Mary and say I shall write soon.

With love to all

Yours affectionately

ERNEST COXHEAD.

Editorial.

ON another page of this issue Mr. Louis Christian Mullgardt discusses the question of war memorials. Mr. Mullgardt writes with special reference to the memorial proposed for San Francisco, yet with characteristic insight and conviction he sets forth a thesis which is of universal applicability. That a memorial commemorating a war of and for Democracy should be conceived and executed in a spirit and for a purpose different to the war memorial of tradition would seem to be a proposition which the mere statement should suffice to establish beyond question. Yet we confess that we are none too sanguine as to the general adoption of the idea. There is against it one decisive consideration; namely, it is a radical departure from precedent, and as such requires the exercise of independent thought. We have but to turn the pages of the "Fragments Antiques" to find, without further ado, an array of arches and columns any one of which should satisfactorily serve as a useless adornment to the most exacting community. Our only embarrassment is of choice; our only problem the decision as to just which line or profile had best be altered to avoid the odium of copying.

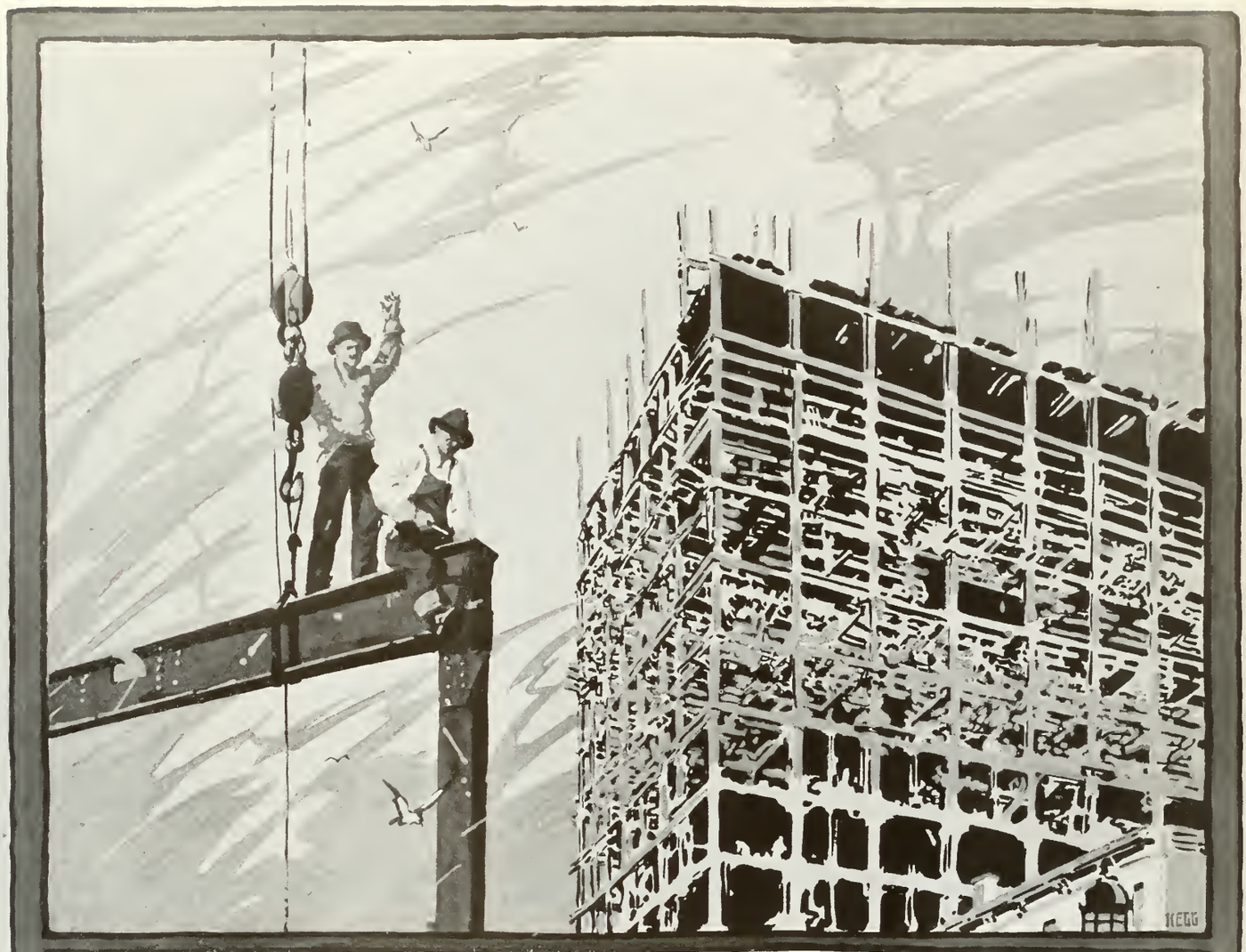
Useless adornments! Before the phrase can be flung back at us with the charge of "materialist" let us protest that we are none such. For that petty utilitarianism which blindly fancies that man shall live by bread alone we have the profoundest aversion and contempt. Practical usefulness is not necessarily anything; spiritual significance is everything. Looking back over history we witness a progressive shifting of emphasis away from the old dynastic and nationalistic political interests, toward a more broadly social point of view. The recent war has focussed this movement more sharply than could have decades of normal development. What, then, could be more fitting than that, in commemorating our victory, we should reject those perfunctorily clamorous tributes to personal, dynastic, or national military prowess, and exact memorials which shall be dedicated at one and the same time to the memory of all the people who contributed in any capacity, and to the service of all those who are to come after? Such memorials, ministering to the spiritual needs of the community, would further utility in its highest sense. For all that, we are prepared for a crop of monuments in which all the paraphernalia of an aggressive and insolent imperialism will be drafted into the loyal service of Democracy, while councils of cultural defense stand by prepared sternly to repress the first signs of artistic bolshevism.

THE idea which Mr. Mullgardt has put forward for the San Francisco war memorial was of course by no means intended to exhaust the possibilities of types which would repudiate the discredited ideals of homage to the glory of force and embrace those crescent ideals of service to the people. The number of such possibilities would seem to be limited only by the promptings of the special circumstances surrounding particular cases. That a large part of England's war memorials are already constructed, for instance, is perhaps not generally realized, even in England. There too we may expect to witness the erection of numerous monuments blighted by the same subservience to triumphant force which vitiates our political philosophies. Yet how much more significant, because conceived out of the necessity of a deeper sincerity and dedicated to a higher utility, are the communities of industrial housing which have sprung up in the land! These are England's real war memorals, come from the very travail of war itself, and created in the service of the people. The decision that the workers must be housed, even amid the stress of hostilities, and that no emergency should be permitted to enforce inadequate or temporary standards of housing or construction, was universally recognized and applauded, even at a distracting moment. When calm shall have ensued and the praise or the blame for this successful or that unsuccessful military operation shall have faded from the public memory, it will be recalled as one of the wise and worthy acts of the war.

The policy—or lack of policy—of our own government in this matter leaves much more to be desired. The opening of the war found us already behind England, as well as the principal continental countries. Only after a delay involving considerable hardship and labor uncertainty could Congress be induced to give attention to the subject at all. The signing of the armistice undoubtedly called for a careful revision of the work in hand with special reference to its adaptability to normal peace work. What it did not call for is the apparent blanket repudiation of the whole activity involved in the scrapping of partially completed projects, or their almost inevitable relegation to the hands of the speculator. Here, one would think, was the signal for an enlightened and forward-looking policy to announce, Now that the strain and the distraction of war has passed, we shall apply ourselves to this work in good earnest, as a first step in rational reconstruction. Instead, the attitude of Congress seems to have been, Now that the pressure of emergency is relieved and we are under no further obligation to bother with this troublesome matter, which will not buy us anything anyway, here is a good opportunity to get out and cover our retreat with a flourish of economy.

One need not subscribe to the enthusiast's view of industrial housing as a panacea for all our social and industrial ills in order to realize its large importance. The people are in their own right entitled to the advantages and the comforts of proper living; also to protection from the real-estate speculator. Under the economic regime now obtaining it is but a small minority which can achieve either, not to speak of both, unaided. Furthermore, abandoning the position of abstract justice and looking from the point of view of interest and expediency alone, here is an influence which may be of considerable importance in the mitigation of industrial unrest.

Faced with the necessity of affirming in enduring stone our spiritual allegiance, are we going to declare for Democratic America of the twentieth and subsequent centuries, or for Imperial Rome?



Everything points to the biggest building year in history.

Homes, Factories, Apartments and Office Buildings that have not been built because of the war, are going to be erected this year.

It is becoming further universally felt that prices will not drop for a long time---and it is folly to delay needed building.

We trust that we may share together in the new prosperity.

PACIFIC
PLUMBING FIXTURES

For Sale by All Jobbers

Main Office and Show Room
67 New Montgomery Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Factories
Richmond and
San Pablo, Calif.

Seattle, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City

Official News of Pacific Coast Chapters, A. I. A.

The regular minutes of meetings of all Pacific Coast Chapters of the American Institute of Architects are published on this page each month.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, Sylvain Schnaittacher, 333 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Morris M. Bruce, Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco. Chairman of Committee on Competition, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building, San Francisco. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; Annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—President, H. M. Patterson, 324 O. T. Johnson Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, H. F. Withey, 621 Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles. Date of Meetings, second Tuesday, except July and August, at Los Angeles.

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Joseph Jacobberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, Alfred H. Smith, Board of Trade Building, Portland, Ore. Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month at Portland; Annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Daniel R. Huntington, Seattle, First Vice-President, Carl Gould, Seattle, Second Vice-President, George Gove. Third vice-President, Albert Held, Spokane, Secretary, Louis Baeder, Seattle. Treasurer, Frank L. Baker, Seattle. Counsels: Charles H. Bebb, James H. Schack, James Stephen. Date of Meetings, first Wednesday, except July, August and September, at Seattle, except one in spring at Tacoma. Annual, November.

The American Institute of Architects—The Octagon, Washington, D. C. Officers for 1918: President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.; First Vice-President, Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans, La.; Second Vice-President, George S. Mills, Toledo, Ohio; Secretary, William Stanley Baker, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, New York, N. Y.

Directors for Three Years—Edward W. Donn, Jr., Washington, D. C.; Robert D. Kohn, New York, N. Y.; Richard Schmidt, Chicago, Ill. **Directors for Two Years**—William B. Faville, San Francisco, Cal.; Burt L. Fenner, New York, N. Y.; Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland, Ore. **Directors for One Year**—Edwin H. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ben L. Lubschez, Kansas City, Mo.; Horace Wells Sellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minutes of San Francisco Chapter

FEBRUARY 20th, 1919.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held on Thursday evening at the Plaza Hotel, Post and Stockton streets at 6:30 p. m. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher at 7:50 p. m.

Members present were: Hermann Barth, Morris M. Bruce, John J. Donovan, J. W. Dolliver, W. B. Faville, B. J. Joseph, E. G. Bolles, James A. Magee, C. A. Meussdorffer, Wm. Mooser, George W. Kelham, John Reid, Jr., Sylvain Schnaittacher, Charles P. Weeks.

MINUTES

The minutes of the regular meeting held on January 16th, 1919 and the Special Meeting held on January 31st, 1919, were read and approved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

There was no unfinished business.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions: The Chairman reported that the Competition committee had approved the program for a limited competition to be held for the new Bank of Italy Building.

Practice: No report.

Building Laws: The Chairman reported the receipt of a resolution adopted by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and that correspondence on the subject had been had with other organizations, from which similar action was expected. It was suggested by Mr. Donovan that the Chapter procure a copy of the new Oakland Ordinance which was in course of preparation.

Legislation: The Chairman placed before the meeting a copy of Senate Bill No. 559 referring to the creation of a Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and also Senate Bill No. 166 providing for the appointment of a State School Inspector, which was also read. After some discussion the Chair appointed a committee consisting of John J. Donovan, Chairman, and Messrs, W. B. Faville, John Reid, Jr. and J. W. Dolliver, and the committee was directed to suggest such amendments to the State Legislature, as may be developed by a careful study of the measure.

Public Information: No report.

Education: No report.

Entertainment: No report.

Library of San Francisco Architectural Club: No report.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Collection of Delinquent Dues: The committee reported progress.

Building Material Exhibit: No report.

Committee on Combining Quarters with San Francisco Architectural Club: Owing to the illness of Mr. Meyer there was no report on the matter of combining quarters with the San Francisco Architectural Club and the Building Material Exhibit.

Materials and Specifications: The committee reported progress.

GENERAL BUSINESS

COMMUNICATIONS

From Mr. Max Dunning, Chairman of the Committee on Architectural Practice, enclosing documents suggesting lines of investigation and discussion in connection with the work being undertaken by the Post War Committee on Architectural Practice; From the International Federation of Draftsmen's Union explaining the object of that organization; From the Northern California Hotel Association asking the Chapter's support on Senate Bill No. 562; From the Legislative Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce in re bill prohibiting the use of machines for spraying paint; From the General Contractors' Association asking that a Committee from the Chapter be formed to act with a committee from their organization; From Mr. E. C. Kemper relative to copies of the new constitution and by-laws.

The communication from the International Federation of Draftsmen's Union was referred to the Committee on Practice with a request to meet with Mr. Wilkinson and report at the next Chapter meeting.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the Chapter endorsed Senate Bill No. 562 as requested by the Northern California Hotel Association.

With reference to the communication regarding the use of spraying machines, it was carried that the Chapter was opposed in its present form, to the adoption of Assembly Bill prohibiting the use of such machines and believes that the regulation of matters of this sort should be done by the Industrial Accident Commission.

The Chair was directed to appoint a suitable committee to confer with the General Contractors' Association as expressed in their communication and to express the spirit of co-operation with them. The Chair announced that the Executive Committee would act as a committee until a permanent committee was formed.

The Chapter's understanding of the matter contained in Mr. Kemper's communication was correct and no action was therefore taken.

Mr. Donovan having brought the attention of the Chapter to several sections in the Hotel Law, the matter was referred to the Building Laws committee, of which Mr. Applegarth is the Chairman and the committee instructed to attempt to have the matters revised if possible during the present Legislative session.

The letter from the Post War Committee on Architectural Practice and the reprint of the article from the January issue of the Journal was read to the Chapter by the Chair and urged to seriously take up the study of the problems suggested by the questionaire. As a result the Chair was directed to appoint committees for each section of the questionaire who should report at a special meeting of the Chapter to be held on March 6th and that meanwhile copies of the questionaire should be sent to all the members with the request that they get in touch with the various section committees or submit their ideas at the special meeting.

The Chair stated that a communication had been received from the Institute Committee on Competitions and that in order that some idea might be had of the sentiment of the profession on the matter, it was suggested that this Chapter take a poll of its membership on the question, stating their preference for or against.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business before the Chapter, the meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Subject to approval, , 1919.

MORRIS M. BRUCE, Secretary.

Minutes of Washington State Chapter

SPECIAL MEETING

Minutes of the 239th meeting held on January 24, 1919, at 12:00 noon, at Frederick & Nelson.

The following members were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baeder, Baker, Bebb, Booth, Brust, Field, Ford, Gould,

Apartments, O'Farrell and Octavia
San Francisco
Frederick H. Meyer, Architect

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

National Mill and Lumber Company 318 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

Loveless, Mouldenhour, Park, Schack, Thomas, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox.

Subject of meeting:

WAR MEMORIALS AND ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Mr. Gould as Chairman of the Civic Design Committee was called upon to report relative to their work in hand on the subject and introduced his subject by referring to the annual report of this Committee in which was expressed the desire to make its influence statewide, citing the possibility of a memorial at Olympia, the road to Mt. Rainier, and perhaps other locations; for Seattle, the Duwamish Head location an open amphitheatre, and stated that most favor was found for a Civic Auditorium and Art Museum to be part of a Civic Group. At a meeting recently held, various representatives present, notably from the Women's Clubs and the Municipal League concurred in this conclusion. Mention was made of the approval of the Chamber of Commerce through its Secretary, Mr. Corbaley, and of the Osburn Estate Trustees who have a fund of $86,000 available for such purposes and to which $20,000 to $25,000 from the Ladies' Musical Club as nucleus. It was decided at the meeting that a large meeting be called inviting representatives from all organizations of the city including business, labor and Women's organizations. This meeting to be in the hands of the Architects who are to arrange for speakers, and to endeavor to strive for location as well as the building. Mr. Wilcox moved the approval and adoption of the Committee's report and in doing so called upon the Committee to direct the attention of the public to the high ideals back of the movement to the end that the work be done in a generous manner. Motion duly seconded was carried.

Mr. Gould suggested that in financing the project, it might be done by the issuance in small denominations for popular subscription.

The President then offered the suggestion that the Chapter as a body undertake the work of making the necessary drawings for the work contemplated and that it be put into the hands of a Committee of five Architects of the Chapter who would work as a unit for the Chapter, subject to the criticism of the Chapter. A full and thorough discussion ensued in which Messrs. Willcox, Bebb, Gould, Thomas, Willatzen, Ford and others partook. The question of being able to get a harmonious action and result with the work in the hands of more than one man was raised; opinion prevailed against this thought. The question of recompense was discussed as was the question of finished working drawings and the method of producing them, but no decision was reached.

Mr. Willatzen then moved that it is the sense of the Chapter that the Chapter as a body make preliminary sketches for a Civic Auditorium and Art Museum, and defining its location; sketches to be subject to the criticism and approval of the Chapter. This portion of the work to be done without charge. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Willatzen then moved that the Executive Committee appoint a Committee of Architects from the Chapter to make the aforesaid sketches. Motion seconded and carried.

Mr. Wilcox spoke of the movement to rename one of our parks, Roosevelt Park, as a memorial and deplored the idea as inadequate, asking for an expression from the Chapter. The subject was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 5, 1919.

Minutes of 240th meeting held February 5, 1919, at 6:00 p. m. at the Blue Bird Cafe.

The following members and guests were present: President Huntington, Messrs. Baeder, Baker, Blackwell, Booth, Field, Gould, Harvey, Jacobs, Loveless, Myers, Richardson, Schack, Siebrand, Stephen, Wilson, Willatzen, Willcox, Williams and Ziegler; Guests: Messrs. Perrine, Campbell, Knox and Vogel.

The minutes of the previous Special meeting were read and upon request of Mr. Willcox, that portion relating to the proposed memorial to Theodore Roosevelt was corrected and the words "as inadequate" were inserted after the word "idea;" thus corrected the minutes were approved.

There were no committee reports except those of the Legislative and of the Post War Committees, both being progress reports.

The President then laid before the Chapter the subject of the resolution published in the Times and P. I., which was the result of a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club February 4, to consider the impending strike. He informed the Chapter that though the Chapter's name was among the list of those published as having endorsed the resolution that such was not true, and in agreement with the Secretary, who was also in attendance, decided it was a matter for the Chapter as a whole to take action upon.

The resolution as published was then called for and read, as follows:

Resolved, That we stand at all times for a government of law and order administered by the duly constituted authorities, city,

(*Continued on Page 100*)

ARCHITECTS' REFERENCE INDEX

Containing List of Manufacturers, Their Representatives and Serviceable Literature

ASBESTOS BUILDING LUMBER

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated and descriptive pamphlet, 7¾x10¾, 8 pp. Pamphlet, 4x8½, 8 pp. Price list, 3½x6¼. Literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue, 5¼x8¼, 24 pp. Catalogue of details and specifications for application of roofing and siding, size 8½x11, 40 pp. Lists of buildings covered. Price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp., and literature of various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings, details of application, size 16½x21½.

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogue. Detail specifications, 8x10, 20 pp. Descriptive catalogue, various types of roof covering, 5¼x8¼. Various pamphlets, 3¾x6. Current price lists, 3½x6¼, 6 pp. Lists of buildings and literature, various sizes, samples, etc. "Service Sheets," working drawings. Detail of application, size 16½x21½.

BARS, REINFORCING

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Square, round and corrugated.

BRICK, FIRE AND REFRACTORIES

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRICK, PRESSED

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BUILDINGS

Asbesto-Crete Buildings Co., 1927 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fireproof, Portable and Permanent, Inexpensive Buildings for use in Schools, Garages, Camps, Hospitals, Barracks, Seashore Bungalows and Oil Service Stations.

CEMENT, PORTLAND

Santa Cruz Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco.

Standard Portland Cement Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletin 12 pp. Size 6x9; also furnish bulletins and specifications for various classes of work requiring Portland Cement.

CORK FLOOR

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive Pamphlet, 3½x6. 12 pp. Descriptive, 4x8½. 8 pp. "Service Sheets" working drawings. Detail of application. 16½x21½.

Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

ELEVATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Electric Traction Elevators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 28 pp.

ESCALATORS

Otis Elevator Co., Eleventh Avenue and 26th Street, New York.

Otis Elevator Co., 2300 Stockton Street, San Francisco, Cal. Offices in all principal Coast cities.
Otis Escalators. Bulletin. 6x9 in. 36 pp.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT

Manufacturing Equipment and Engineering Co., Framingham, Mass.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Bulletins and various literature. "Sanitary Washbowls," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Metal Lockers," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Plumbing Fixtures," 6x8 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Stools and Chairs," 6x9 in., 8 pp.; "Metal Storage Racks," 6x9 in., 16 pp.; "Bubbling Fountains," 6x9 in., 4 pp.

GLASS

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Plate, Sheet and Mirror Lists.
Glass Samples.

Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal Pacific Coast representative CORRUGATED WIRE GLASS for skylight construction (without housings), used in connection with Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing. Catalogue of details. 8½x11. 40 pp.

INSULATED MATERIALS

Van Fleet-Freear Co., 120 Jessie Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Illustrated catalogues, etc.

IRONING BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. 3½x6⅜ in. 4 pp.

LABORATORY FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Reflectolyte Co., 914 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Reflectolyte, containing specifications, illustrations and engineering data for superior indirect illumination. 7¾x10½ in., 24 pp. Folder, 3½x6¼ in., illustrating the Junior Reflectolyte for inexpensive installation.

Walter Both, 1645 Mission Street, San Francisco.

MILL WORK

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of Moulding Columns, Doors and General Mill Work. 7x10. 94 pp.

PAINTS, ENAMELS AND WOOD FINISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.

Berry Bros., 250 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Complete varnish specifications. 4¾x6½ in. 94 pp.
Luxeberry Cement Coating. Color card. 3⅛x8⅞ in. 3 pp.

Boston Varnish Co., Everett Station, Boston.

San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete specifications. Booklet. 5x7 in. 20 pp.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directions. Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Price List of Varnishes and Enamels. 3½x6 in. 24 pp.

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Paints and Varnish specifications. 14-page booklet.
Pertinent Facts on Paints and Painting. 14-page booklet.
Color cards and descriptive circulars on: House Paints, Floor, Porch and special paints for all purposes.
Silkenwhite Enamel, Tinted Panels, and descriptive matter, Wall Finishes and Kalsomine. 20-page booklet.
Decorator's Sample Books.

R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogues, literature and color cards.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.

San Francisco Office, James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Bay State Brick and Cement Coating. Catalogue. 4x9. 24 pp. Color plates.
Bay State Finishes, Stains, and Varnishes. Pamphlets. Color cards, etc.

PLUMBING EQUIPMENT

Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co., 67 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Northern Manager, H. L. Frank, 80 Front Street, Portland, Ore.

I. A. Williams, Scott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
General catalogue "C." 6½x9 in. 176 pp. Indexed.
School Sanitation Book. 6x9. 32 pp.
Export Catalog "E." 6x9. 160 pp.
Book of Bath Rooms (for clients). 6x9. 56 pp.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co.

San Francisco Warehouse, Display Rooms and Offices, 149 Bluxome St.

Los Angeles Warehouse, Display Rooms, Offices, 216-224 So. Central

Seattle, 5300 Wallingford Ave.
General Catalogue "P," 9x12, 674 pp. General Catalogue "PF," 9x12, 329 pp. Factory Sanitation Catalogue, 9x12, 36 pp. Built-in Bath, 9x12, 37 pp. Pottery Catalogue Sanitary Earthenware, 9x12, 38 pp. Shower Booklet, 3½x6, 19 pp. Efficiency Kitchen Book — Modern Kitchen Equipment, 5x7, 15 pp. Plumbing Fixtures for the Home, 5x7¾, 63 pp.

PIPE, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue of wood pipe and tanks for all purposes. 4x8¾ in. 40 pp.

PORTABLE HOUSES

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue Treatise on Portable House. Suitable for any location. Size 4x9. 12 pp.

REFRIGERATION

Kroeschell Bros. Ice Machine Co., 472 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue descriptive of installation for various purposes and types of buildings, 6x9 in., 12 pp. "Hospital Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 8 pp. "Marine Refrigeration," 6x9 in., 12 pp.

ROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Samples and descriptive circulars.

ROOFING TIN

Taylor Co., N. & G., 300 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
A Guide to Good Roofs. Booklet. 3¾x5⅞ in. 24 pp.
Selling Arguments for Tin Roofing. Booklet. 6x9¼ in. 80 pp.
"Service Sheets." Working Drawings. Details of tin roofing construction and tables of covering capacity. 16½x21½ in.
Standard Specifications for Tin Roofing Work. 7½x9 in.
Current Price List.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue No. 8, complete equipment for Domestic Science and Manual Training Departments, 7x10 in., 64 pp.
Leonard Peterson & Co., 1234-48 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Drummond, 245 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Laboratory Furniture Catalogue No. 9 for Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Physiography, Domestic Science, Pathology, Hospitals, Filtration, City Testing, and Industrial Plants. 7x10 in., 95 pp.

SCREENS—FOR METAL SASH

Richard Spencer, 932 Hearst Building, San Francisco, Cal.

SEWER PIPE AND CLAY PRODUCTS

Gladding, McBean & Company, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Los Angeles Office, Trust and Savings Bldg.
Price list No. 45 on Clay Products. 5x7½ in. 70 pages, containing illustrations.

SLIDING DOORS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
"Pitcher's Disappearing Door." Folder. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.

STEEL

Pacific Coast Steel Co., Rialto Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Open-hearth steel products.
Woods, Huddard & Gunn, 444 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

TANKS, WOOD

Pacific Tank & Pipe Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Catalogue illustrative and descriptive of house and building tanks, towers and wood pipe for various purposes. 4x9. 40 pp.

TILE, HOLLOW

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

TILE, ROOFING

Simons Brick Company, 125 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Fibrestone & Roofing Co., 10th and Howard Sts., San Francisco, Cal.

TREES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS

MacRorie-McLaren Co., 141 Powell Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Descriptive catalogue. 5x8¾. 52 pp.

VARNISHES

Berry Bros., Wight and Leibe Streets, Detroit, Mich.
Berry Bros., 250 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
Natural Woods and How to Finish Them. Luxeberry cement coating color cards. 3⅛x8⅞. 3 pp. Complete varnish specifications. 4¼x6½. 94 pp.
Boston Varnish Co., Boston, Mass.
San Francisco Office, A. L. Greene, Mgr., 269 Eighth Street.
Kyanize White Enamel. Directory Circular. 3½x6 in. 8 pp.
Kyanize Enamel. Complete Specification Booklet. 5x7. 20 pp.
Price lists of varnishes and enamels. 3½x6. 24 pp.
W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Unvarnished Facts. 8-page pamphlet.
Varnish and Enamel Descriptive Catalogue. 32-page catalogue.
Valentine's Valspar. Booklets and Circulars.
Wooden Panels Finishes with Fuller Varnishes and Oil Stains. Over 1,000 different Finishes.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
James Hambly & Sons, 268 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and color cards.
Los Angeles Office, 447-449 E. Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets, descriptive literature and color cards.

SASH CORD

Samson Cordage Works, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
Pamphlet in colors. 3½x6¼. 24 pp.

WALL BOARDS

National Mill & Lumber Co., 318 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlet. A treatise on application of wall boards. 3½x6¾. 6 pp. Also sample.

WATERPROOFING

W. P. Fuller & Co. Principal Coast cities.
Color samples and descriptive circulars.
Concreta and Armorite.
R. N. Nason & Co., 151 Potrero Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Pamphlets and literature.
Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., 139 Federal Street, Boston.
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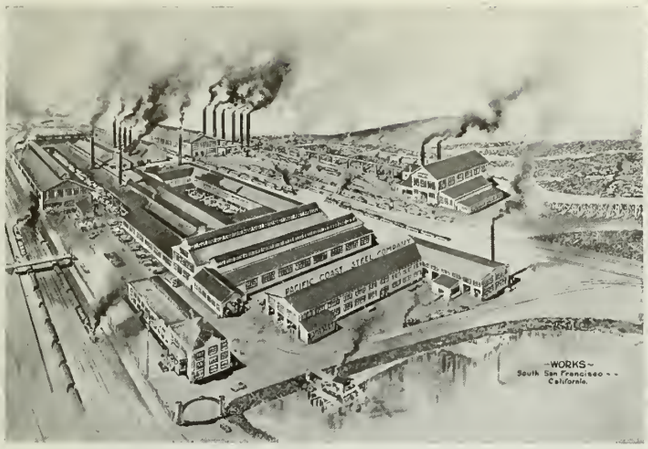

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Angles---Equal and Unequal Legs

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Pacific Coast Steel Company

OPEN HEARTH STEEL PRODUCTS

General Offices, Rialto Building, San Francisco

CHAPTER MINUTES

(Continued from Page 97)

county, state and national, and deprecate any agitation or action which would seek to ignore or override those authorities.

That in making this declaration we know that we express the sentiments of the vast majority of the people of Seattle.

That we urge all patriotic and loyal citizens, regardless of affiliations of any character, to discountenance and prevent, as far as lies in their power any course of action which would plunge Seattle into disorder or bring irretrievable reproach upon her fair name.

Mr. Blackwell spoke in favor of endorsing the resolution, expressing the hope that the members would volunteer as individuals to help enforce law and order. He then moved that the Chapter instruct the President and Secretary to endorse the resolution as published. In speaking further on the subject he called attention to the purpose of the strikers to police the city with men from its own ranks, thus establishing two forms of government. Mr. Willcox then stated that he understood their patrol was organized to control their own members, and that the city authorities were expected to maintain law and order.

Mr. Blackwell again spoke saying that violence was most likely to happen and that it was a mistake not to nip it in the bud. Motion seconded and carried without dissenting vote.

The President then called upon Mr. Perrine to speak on the subject of advertising as applied to the architectural profession. Mr. Perrine introduced the subject and then called upon Mr. Campbell to present the matter in detail. Mr. Campbell opened his remarks by stating that the Architects needed salesmanship, and that he would show them how to get it. He spoke of the large number of vacant lots in the downtown district averaging in value from $100,000 to $300,000, which represented a loss of interest on investment added to which was the taxes based on a milage of .5645. He proposes by constant monthly notices to keep the owners of these properties informed of their losses due to the failure to improve their holdings. To do this a bureau of statistics is to be established at an expense of from $900 to $1200 per month, which is to be maintained by contractors of all kinds, material men, and architects, and to be extended over a period of three years. Mr. Baker spoke of the educational value showing to the investor the folly of buying unless it be with the intention of improving it.

Mr. Blackwell moved that the Chairman appoint a committee to meet with similar committees from the Master Builders and Material Men, in conjunction with Messrs. Perrine and Campbell to investigate and report to the Chapter. An amendment was offered and adopted appointing the Ways and Means Committee. Motion as amended was seconded and carried.

Mr. Loveless was called upon by the Chairman to report on the trip to Portland where he served as Juror on the Oregon Chapter contest held to determine the ten important architectural examples of Portland. His report proved most interesting and illuminative and concluded by pointing out the good feeling brought about between the Chapters by the visits of delegates in this manner.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

LOUIS BAEDER, Secretary.

—o—

Current Notes and Comments

Otto A. Deichmann will open an Architectural office in Willows, Barceloux Building, where he will be pleased to receive Architectural Samples and Catalogues.

PERENNIAL SHADES

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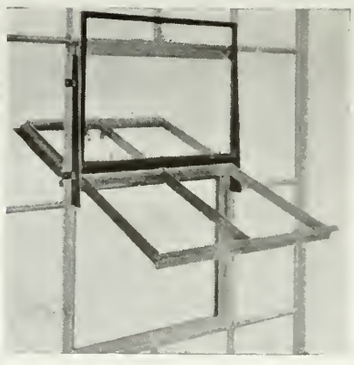
Pacific Coast Representative

245 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO



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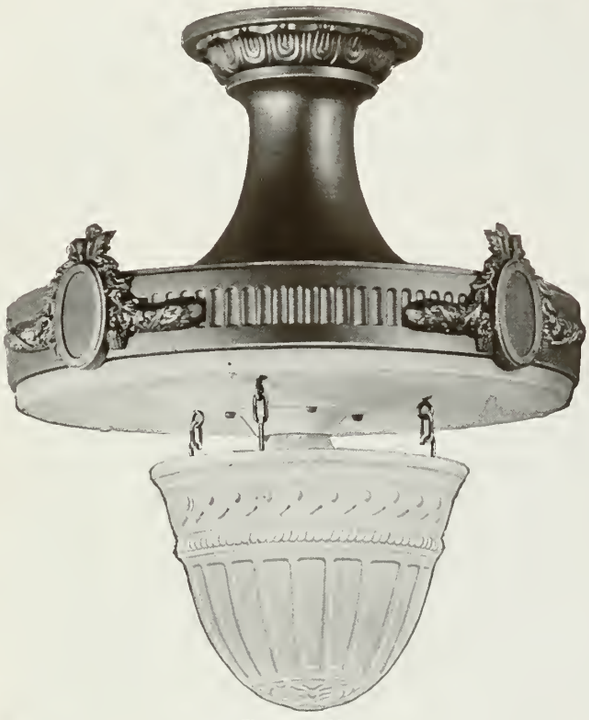
THE REFLECTOLYTE is a scientifically constructed and mechanically perfect lighting unit, designed to radiate and diffuse the brilliant light of modern high-intensity lamps.

Unlike the average lighting unit, the reflector of the Reflectolyte is not simply covered with white paint or enamel, but is "fired on" porcelain.

The result is a reflecting surface that is impervious to wear and which will remain white indefinitely after installation and use.

The sharp edge of a knife drawn along the surface of any reflector will determine its permanent quality. If a knife will remove the painted surface, the intense heat and the bleaching effect of the light must and will cause deterioration and final destruction of the reflecting surface.

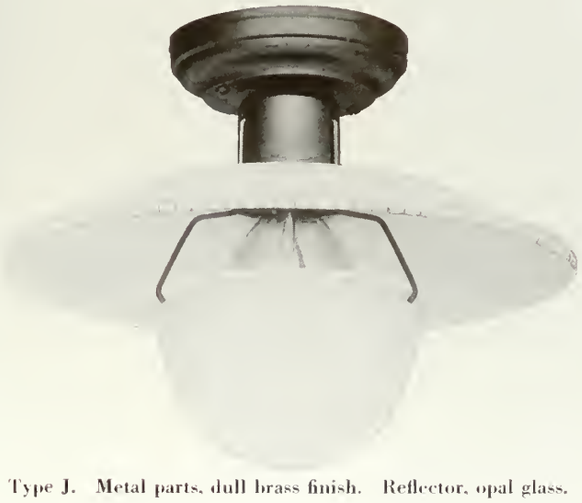
Type P. F.
Band dull brass finish. Reflector, white porcelain enamel.



Type A. N.

The reflecting surface of the Reflectolyte will remain white forever. The sharpest knife cannot remove it, and it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline, boiling water or heat not in access of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The body of the reflector is made of heavy enameling steel of the best quality. The rim or band is brass covered, especially treated so that it will not tarnish.



Type J. Metal parts, dull brass finish. Reflector, opal glass.

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2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 0 in. " " "	" 2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Corner Upright.	" 3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Door "	" 4
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Tee " back to back	" 5
11	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " "	" 6
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Door Jamb with Keeper.	" 7
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-18 in. Angles 9 ft. 0⅛ in. " " Plate 1 r. h. 11. h. riveted to ⅛ in. Plate.	" 8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in " 8 ft 0⅛ in. " " " " " ¾ in. "	" 9
3	" 1½ in. x 1¼ in. x 3-16 in. " 9 ft. 3½ in. " " Purlins.	" 10
1	Door Frame 23⅛ in. x 6 ft. 9⅛ in. 1⅛ in x 1⅛ in. x ⅛ in. Angle.	" 11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10⅛ in. x 10⅛ in. 1⅛ in. x 1 ¼ in. x⅛ in. Angles.	
	Castings.	
8	Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights.	
	Hinges.	
2	2½ in. x 3 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door.	
	Bolts.	
6	Boxes ¼ in. x ¼ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts } 100 per box	
1	" ¼ in. x ¼ in. F. H. " " " " }	
3	Dozen ¼ in. x 1¼ in. R H " " " "	
	Vent.	
4	5⅛ in. x 17 in. 8 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents.	
	Asbestos Building Lumber.	
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Front	2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Roof
2	" 12 in. x 12 in. x ¼ in. }	1 Pc. 24 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. }
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Rear.	2 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ⅜ in. } Floor.
2	" 12 in. x 42 in. x ¼ in. }	1 Pc. 24 in. x 96 in. x ⅜ in. }
4	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. Sides.	7 Pcs. 2¼ in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. Battens.
	Waste from 2 Side Pcs. for Door.	2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ⅜ in. Rewinding Bench.

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY
AMBLER, PENNA.

Bill of Material for No. 1 Standard Moving Picture Booth

Size 6 ft. 0 in. wide, 8 ft. 0 in. deep, 7 ft. 0 in. high.

No Req	Angle Iron.	
2	Pcs. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 8 ft. 0 in. long for Sill.	Marked 1
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 0¼ in. " " "	" 2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Corner Uprights.	" 3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Door "	" 4
9	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-18 in. Angles 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " "	" 6
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " " Jamb with Keeper.	" 7
2	" 1½ in. x 1¼ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 8 ft. 0⅛ in. " " Plate riveted to ⅛ in. Plate.	" 8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-18 in. " 6 ft. 0⅛ in. " " " " " ¾ in. "	" 9
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 3 8-16 in. long for Purlins.	" 10
1	Door Frame 23¾ in. x 6 ft. 9⅛ in. 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. x ¼ in. Angle.	" 11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10⅛ in. x 10⅛ in. 1¼ in. x 1 ¼ in. x⅛ in. Angles.	
	Castings.	
8	Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights.	
	Hinges.	
2	2½ in. x 3 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door.	
	Bolts.	
5	Boxes ¼ in. x ¼ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts } 100 per box	
1	" ¼ in. x ¼ in. F. H. " " " " }	
2	Dozen ¼ in. x 1¼ in. R. H. " " " "	
	Vent.	
4	5⅛ in. x 17 in. 8 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents.	
	Asbestos Building Lumber.	
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. } Front.	1 Pc. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Roof.
2	" 24 in. x 42 in. x ¼ in. }	1 " 30 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. }
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. } Rear.	1 Pc. 42 in. x 96 in. x ⅜ In. } Floor.
2	" 24 in. x 42 in. x ¼ in. }	1 " 30 in. x 96 in. x ⅜ in. }
4	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. Sides	6 Pcs. 2¼ in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. Battens.
	Waste from 2 Side Pcs. for Door.	2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ⅜ in. Rewinding Bench.

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

Stationary Fire-proof Moving Picture Booth
Constructed of Ambler Asbestos Building Lumber

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY
AMBLER, PENNA.

Bill of Material for No. 3 Standard Moving Picture Booth

Size 12 ft. 0 in. wide, 8 ft. 0 in. deep, 7 ft. 0 in. high.

No Req	Angle Iron.	
2	Pcs. 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 12 ft 0¼ in. long for Sill 1-r hand, 1-l hand	Marked 1
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 0 in. " " "	" 2
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Corner Upright.	" 3
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft 9¼ in. " " Door "	" 4
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Tee " back to back	" 5
13	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " "	" 6
1	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angle 6 ft. 9¼ in. " " Door Jamb with Keeper.	" 7
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. Angles 12 ft. 0¼ in. " " Plate 1 r. h. 11. h. riveted to ⅛ in. Plate.	" 8
2	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 8 ft. 0 in. " " " " " ⅛ in. "	" 9
3	" 1½ in. x 1½ in. x 3-16 in. " 12 ft 3 in. " " Purlins.	" 10
1	Door Frame 23¾ in. x 6 ft 9⅛ in. 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. x ⅛ in. Angle.	" 11
2	Rewinding Bench Brackets, 10⅛ in. x 10⅛ in. 1¼ in x 1¼ in. x ⅛ in. Angles.	
	Castings.	
8	Corner Foot Castings riveted to Corner Uprights.	
	Hinges.	
2	2½ in. x 3 in. Spring Hinges riveted to Door.	
	Bolts.	
8	Boxes ¼ in. x ¼ in. R. H. Stove Bolts with Nuts } 100 per box.	
1	" ¼ in. x ¼ in. F. H. " " " " }	
4	Dozen ¼ in. x 1¼ in. R. H. " " " "	
	Vent.	
4	6⅛ in. x 17 in. 8 Mesh 23 Gauge Wire Vents.	
	Asbestos Building Lumber.	
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Front.	3 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Roof.
2	" 42 in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. }	2 " 18 in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. }
2	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. } Rear.	3 Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ⅜ in. } Floor.
2	" 42 in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. }	2 " 18 in. x 48 in. x ⅜ in. }
4	Pcs. 42 in. x 96 in. x ¼ in. Sides.	21 Pcs. 2¼ in. x 48 in. x ¼ in. Battens.
	Waste from 2 Side Pcs. for Door.	2 " 9 in. x 24 in. x ⅜ in. Rewinding Bench.

NOTE—Asbestos Building Lumber Sheets to be applied on inside of booth to steel frame so as to protect same from fire.

Owing to the uncertain conditions of the present steel market, angle irons are likely to be 1½ in. x 1½ in. 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. or 2 in. x 2 in. but 1½ in. x 1½ in. is always used for the above booth when obtainable.

When 1¼ in. x 1¼ in. Angle Iron is used all uprights are cut ½ in. shorter than specified above.

When 2 in. x 2 in. Angle Iron is used, all uprights are cut 1 in. shorter than specified above.

J. A. DRUMMOND, California Representative
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